CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28674—New Series.

BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1892.

BEST CLARETS.

We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
15-0	8-8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0	8-8
11-0	6-8		11-0	6-8
25-0	13-8	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	25-0	13-8
22-0	12-0		22-0	12-0
37-8	19-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	37-8	19-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
B.I. ROME	5750	1200	A. B. Daniel	27th Feb.
SURAT	3142	500	R. Sleeman	5th Mar.
B.I. KHEDIVE	3888	800	L. H. Moule	12th "
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	19th "
B.I. MIRZAPORE	3918	800	R. Harvey	26th "
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	2nd Apr.
B.I. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	9th "
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	16th "
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	30th "
B.I. ROME	5750	1200	A. B. Daniell	7th May.
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	14th "
B.I. PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	21st "
				Friday.
ASSAM	3038	500	G.W.F. Browne	27th May.

The steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	Tuesday, 5 p.m.
SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	22nd Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	25th Feb.
MALWA	2279	600	C. Preston	10th Mar.
RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crowe	24th "
SURAT	3142	550	R. Sleeman	7th Apl.
THAMES	4078	800	W. Seaton	21st "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, February 19, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES AND GENOA,
calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
10th March, 7th April.
5th May.

For particular regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Jan. 6, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st March.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck (without food.)
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above Rates include Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

*Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

Passengers and their baggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's Steam Launch on the day of sailing.

SLOW SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	H.P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	22nd March.
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200	500	22nd April.

RATES OF PASSAGES BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck. (without food).
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
THISBE	A. Lussich	3,800	550	8th March.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O VON HOFFER, Acting Agent,

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feby. 22, 1892.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th March, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

"A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer."

A. SIMEON, Agent,
28, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on 27th February, at 10 a.m.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 867 tons, on the 24th February, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,615 tons, on the 28th February, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 1,985 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 25th February, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd February, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.
KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

SPECIAL AGENTS in India for Messrs. HENRY GAZE & SONS' CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN TOURS, Tickets by all routes furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge*.

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD DECCAN.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about
CITY OF DUBLIN	Greenhorn	3267	15th March.
CITY OF PERTH	Kinloch	4000	2nd April.

THESE Steamers which are lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and have all the latest improvements, carry a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on deck amidships. Punkahs and every comfort for first-class passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, Feb. 22, 1892. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail
ASIA	3560	J. Laird	28th Feb.
BRITANNIA	3069	J. Brown	5th March.
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillcoat	19th March.
ARMENIA	3395	Geo. Read	2nd April.
PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchison	16th April.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	30th April.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	14th May.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, February 4, 1892.

CHEAP PASSAGES TO EUROPE.

RELIABLE GOODS FOR THE JOURNEY,
AT LOWEST PRICES.

HOAR & Co., BOMBAY. { CASH TAILORS.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Bunder Road.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.

PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission without Life Certificate.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.

TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.

STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.

GOVERNMENT PAPER SHARES and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and given at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.

HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Bunder Road.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.

GENTLEMEN'S
HOSIERY AND UNDERCLOTHING.

A large Stock to select from—and Best Value given.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GENT'S COTTON HALF HOSE.

New Fancy Stripes—Well Finished and Durable.					
Cash	Rs. 6 8	Rs. 8 8	Rs. 9 0	Rs. 9 8	per dozen.
Credit	Rs. 7 8	Rs. 9 8	Rs. 10 0	Rs. 11 0	"
Plain Seal Brown—Perfectly Fast Colours.					
Cash	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 14 0		Rs. 15 0	per dozen.
Credit	Rs. 14 8	Rs. 16 0		Rs. 17 0	"
Plain Navy Blue—Very Fine Finish.					
Cash	Rs. 17 8	and		Rs. 19 8	per dozen.
Credit	Rs. 19 8	and		Rs. 22 0	"
Superfine Brown Dressed—Embroidered Sides.					
Cash	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 12 8		Rs. 13 8	per dozen.
Credit	Rs. 13 8	Rs. 14 0		Rs. 15 0	"
GENT'S LISLE THREAD HALF HOSE.					
New Fancy Stripes—Extremely Thin and Highly Finished.					
Cash	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 19 0		Rs. 20 0	per dozen.
Credit	Rs. 17 0	Rs. 21 8		Rs. 22 8	"
Plain Navy Blue—Fast Dye and Full Fashioned.					
Cash	Rs. 17 8	Rs. 20 0		Rs. 22 0	per dozen.
Credit	Rs. 19 8	Rs. 22 8		Rs. 25 0	"
Plain Seal Brown—Fast Dye and Well Finished.					
Cash	Rs. 16 0	Rs. 18 0		Rs. 20 0	per dozen.
Credit	Rs. 18 0	Rs. 20 0		Rs. 22 8	"
Plain White, of the Best Manufacture.					
Cash	Rs. 23 0	Rs. 26 0		Rs. 28 0	per dozen.
Credit	Rs. 25 8	Rs. 28 8		Rs. 31 0	"
GENT'S SUMMER MERINO HALF HOSE.					
New Fancy Stripes—Very Soft Wool and Well Finished.					
Cash	Rs. 9 8	Rs. 10 8		Rs. 11 8	per dozen.
Credit	Rs. 11 0	Rs. 12 0		Rs. 13 0	"
Plain Fawn and Drab Shades—Splendid Value.					
Cash	Rs. 10 8	Rs. 11 8		Rs. 12 8	per dozen.
Credit	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 13 0		Rs. 14 0	"
Extra Fine Fawn and Drab Shades—Extremely Soft.					
Cash	Rs. 17 8	Rs. 20 0		Rs. 25 0	per dozen.
Credit	Rs. 19 8	Rs. 22 8		Rs. 28 0	"
GENT'S FINE SUMMER CASHMERE HALF HOSE.					
Plain Navy Blue, Cardinal, and Brown.					
Cash	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 17 8		Rs. 18 8	per dozen.
Credit	Rs. 18 8	Rs. 19 8		Rs. 20 8	"
Plain Black—Extremely Fine, and Perfectly Fast Dye.					
Cash	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 17 8		Rs. 18 8	per dozen.
Credit	Rs. 18 8	Rs. 19 8		Rs. 20 8	"
Plain Black—With Coloured Embroidered Fronts.					
Cash	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 26 8		Rs. 28 0	per dozen.
Credit	Rs. 28 0	Rs. 29 8		Rs. 31 0	"

GENT'S BLACK SILK HALF HOSE.

Plain Black Spun Silk	Cash Rs. 29 0	Credit Rs. 32	per dozen.
Black Silk Embroidered	" Rs. 24 0	" Rs. 27	"
Pure Black Silk	" Rs. 6 0	" Rs. 7	per pair.
Do. Embroidered Sides	" Rs. 7 0	" Rs. 8	"

Woollen Knickerbocker Hose in a Variety of New Colours, from Cash Rs. 3-12 to Rs. 5-8 per pair, Credit Rs. 4-4 to Rs. 6-4 per pair.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—In consequence of the continued decline in Exchange, our Advertised and List Prices are advanced 5 per cent. from January 21st, 1892.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VOLUNTEERS'
SCIENTIFIC SHOOTING REQUISITES.

THE following will be found of great use to those who wish to become proficient in the Art of Target Shooting:—

VERNIERS—

For Martini Rifle, giving wind gauge, and 1-50th of an inch elevation; made in German Silver.
Cash, Rs. 7; Credit, Rs. 8.
Do. do. without wind gauge.
Do. do. 1-50th.

For Martini Carbine, without wind gauge, giving 1-150th elevation.
Cash, Rs. 6; Credit, Rs. 7.
Do. do. giving 1-50th elevation.

SIGHT PROTECTORS—

Martini Back Sight Protector, Nickel Plated.
Cash, Re. 1; Credit, Re. 1-2.
Do. do. Sliding Pattern.
Cash, Re. 1-6; Credit, Re. 1-9.

The Protectors are easily adjusted.

Foresight Protectors, in Brass or Nickel: these are drawn from one piece of Metal, therefore are stronger and much neater than the Government pattern.
Cash, As. 14; Credit, Re. 1.
Do. Improved pattern, with Lock, Nickel.
Cash, Rs. 2-8; Credit, Rs. 2-12.

CLEANING APPARATUS—

* Wool Mops.
Cash, Rs. 2-4; Credit, Rs. 2-8.

* Wire, or Bristle Brushes.
Cash, Rs. 2-8; Credit, Rs. 2-14.

* Improved Pull-through Barrel Cleaner, in neat Leather Pouch.
Cash, Rs. 4; Credit, Rs. 4-8.

* On the above items the Duty Re. 1-8, less 10 per cent., will be returned when the refund has been obtained from the Customs.

RIFLE SIGHT PAINTS—

A Neat Tin Box, containing two Cakes of Black and one White Paint, with Three Brushes; suitable for Waistcoat Pocket.
Cash, Re. 1-4; Credit, Re. 1-6.

White Paint in Bottle with Brush; will not shell off or crack.
Cash, Re. 1; Credit, Re. 1-2.

Nigerine Sight Black in Bottle with Brush.
Cash, As. 6; Credit, As. 8.

New Pencil for Marking the White Line on the Bar.
Cash, As. 4; Credit, As. 5.

SIGHT DEFINERS—

For Producing Designs on the Foresight. One Design in Tin Box with Brush and Paint.
Cash, Re. 1-8; Credit, Re. 1-12.

New Spot Definers for Foresight or Bar in Tin Box with Paint and Brush.
Cash, Re. 1-12; Credit, Rs. 2.

BARREL COOLERS—

Burn's Patent, made of good Rubber and Nickelled.
Cash, Re. 1-12; Credit, Rs. 2.

SHOOTING ORTHOPTICS—

Made with six different sized apertures, so that the Marksman can regulate according to the change of light.
Cash, Rs. 5-8; Credit, Rs. 6-8.

Improved Goggle Pattern. Shut all light from the Eyes except through the apertures on the Revolving Disc.
Cash, Rs. 5-8; Credit, Rs. 6-8.

PATENT BARREL REFLECTORS—

For seeing the state of the inside of the Barrel.
Cash, Rs. 2-8; Credit, Rs. 2-14.

Full Length Rifle Sling, extra length, adjusted to any arm, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2-12.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—Owing to DECLINE in EXCHANGE, the above PRICES are ADVANCED 5 per cent. from the 21st January.

PAPARIDINE.

THE new and Certain Remedy for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Flatulent, Diarrhœa, Gastric Catarrh, &c.

Recommended by the most Eminent Medical Authorities.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

THE DENTISTS' TOOTH POWDER.

Recommended and Prescribed by the Eminent Dentists,

MESSRS. BROMLEY and CAMPBELL, for Cleaning and Preserving the Teeth. It is a pleasant and fragrant Dentifrice, leaving a refreshing coolness in the mouth, and is unequalled for sweetening the breath and preserving the Teeth.

Per Box, Re. 1-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 149 Military Messes and 38 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

FINE HIGHLAND MALT WHISKIES,
FROM J. D. WATSON & Co., LONDON.
"Fine Highland Malt." Rs. 25 per dozen,
"Bon Cally" (Wm. Brown & Co. Dundee) Rs. 28.
10 per cent. discount for cash.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

At the office of the Undersigned, REID BROTHERS and Co., of Edinburgh—

FINEST SCOTCH WHISKY	at Rs.	27 8
FINE OLD SHERRY	at "	27 0
FINE OLD PORT	at "	32 0
VERY SUPERIOR OLD PORT	at "	43 0

E. D. SASSOON AND CO.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48; for one year, 25; for 6 months, 13; for 3 months, Rs. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

MARCKS AND Co., LD.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.

OUR establishment of European workmen having been increased to meet the demands of the Public, and all the newest appliances for making, on the premises, every description of Jewellery, Customers are invited to send their Designs for Articles of PURE INDIAN GOLD. Estimates of the cost of making are supplied free on application. The quality of every Article made by this Firm is guaranteed.

GOLD GUARD, KEEPER, OR MOTTO RINGS.

Plain, engraved, and chased with appropriate Mottoes, such as "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," "Ibhar," etc. Any Motto or Design made to order, Rs. 18, 21, 26, and 35.

MIZPAH RINGS.

In a variety of designs in Solid Indian Gold, plain, engraved, and jewelled; or with double Heart in Diamonds and Rubies on Band and concealed Motto. Rs. 17, 21, 30 and 45.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.

An inexhaustible Selection of the Choicest designs in Diamond, Ruby, Sapphire, Emerald, Real Cats Eye, Opal, Coral, Peridot, etc., etc., set singly, or in Half-hoop, Cluster, Marquise, Gipsy, and other Styles, with stones of one class or in combination; ranging in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000. Also a selection of lower priced Rings, set with smaller sized Stones, from Rs. 10 to 100.

GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.

Massive Gold Signet Rings with Round, Oval, Shield, and other shaped Tops, all Gold, or set with Bloodstones, Sard, Sardonyx, Cornelian, Onyx, and other Stones, on which any monogram or design can be engraved to order. Rs. 25, 36, 40, and 45.

SOLID GOLD SNAKE RINGS.

With the Snake's body forming a ring of two, three, four, or more coils, or with Ruby or Diamond Eyes and Head. Rs. 45, 55, 60 and 100.

GOLD BROOCHES.

THE following is a short list of Lace and Fichu Brooches:—

	Rs.
Key (handle set with Pearls)	50
Triple Bar (set with 3 Diamonds)	95
Circular Disc (Diamond and 4 Sapphires)	130
Arrow piercing double Hearts (Pearls)	45
Gold Web and figure of real Fly	35
Trace and Horse-shoe (Pearls)	80
Chain with pearls	25
Curb and Horse-Shoe (Pearls)	35
Rope and Bee (Wings of Pearls and 4 large Moonstones)	35
Pin and Beetle (Body of Amethyst, Wings brilliants, Eyes Ruby, and head of Pin Lapis lazuli)	55
Spider (27 Pearls and Eyes Ruby)	42
Fly (Body and Wings Pearls, the Eyes Ruby)	20
Parrot (Wings and Body enamelled in variegated colors and set with Diamonds)	65
Rope in knotted loop (Pearls and Rubies)	45
Do. do. (2 Diamonds and 2 Rubies)	70
Float, Line, and Hook (Pearls for weights)	45
Oval (Centre 3 Diamonds and Ten Pearls)	55
Ivy Leaf (7 Pearls)	18
Tennis Bat (5 Pearls in Handle, and Ball, Pearl)	35

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

KEMP'S FEVER MIXTURE,
A SAFE AND CERTAIN REMEDY,
NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE BEST GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES.

TRUNKS AND BAGS,
FOR CABIN OR RAIL.
HOLD-ALLS, HAT CASES.

HOAR & CO., { TRUNK & BAG IMPORTERS. } BOMBAY.

THORPE & CO.'S
NEW ITEMS
FOR
EVENING DRESS.

WHITE KID GLOVES,
2 BUTTONS, Rs. 1-4 PER PAIR.

WHITE KID GLOVES.
2 BUTTONS, Rs. 2 PER PAIR.

WHITE KID GLOVES.
BEST FRENCH, Rs. 2-12 PER PAIR.

WHITE CAMBRIC BOWS,
FOR DRESS, Rs. 2-8 PER DOZEN.

WHITE CAMBRIC TIES,
PER Rs. 1-8 DOZEN.

SPUN SILK SOCKS,
PER Rs. 5-8 PAIR.

SILK POCKET HADKFS.,
Rs. 2-12 EACH.

THORPE & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

LADIES' SUN

MELTONS, HELMETS, TERAI, prettily trimmed with handsome Gold and Silver Puggaries at HALF REGULAR PRICES. Also Ladies' Cloth Travelling Caps, Re. 1-8 each.

WATSON & Co., Church Gate Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

SOLE LESSEE AND DIRECTOR......CHARLES CHARRINGTON.
BUSINESS MANAGER ....HERBERT FLEMMING.

ACHURCH-CHARRINGTON SEASON.
POSITIVELY THE LAST THREE NIGHTS.
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24TH.
Under the Patronage and in the presence of the Professors and Principals of the Bombay University.
SPECIAL CLASSIC PROGRAMME.
Death Scene and Sleep Walking Scene from
"MACBETH."
LADY MACBETH......JANET ACHURCH.
MACBETH..................CHARLES CHARRINGTON.
To be followed by
The Picture Scene and Screen Scene from
"SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL."
JANET ACHURCH as LADY TEAZLE.
CHARLES CHARRINGTON as SIR PETER TEAZLE.
HERBERT FLEMMING as CHARLES SURFACE.

Undergraduates admitted Half Price to all parts of the House. Tickets for this Performance can be obtained by Students from FRAMJEE C. MEHTA, Kaiser-i-Hind Press.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, FEB. 25TH.
Ibsen's Play in 3 Acts,
"A DOLL'S HOUSE."

PRICES.—Box Stalls, Rs. 4; Dress Circle, Rs. 3; Pit Stalls, Rs. 2; Pit and Gallery, Re. 1. Soldiers in Uniform, Half Price.

Reserved Seats can now be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co. for any Night of the Season.

THE BOMBAY SKATING RINK.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
OUR POPULAR NIGHT.

LADIES' SESSION	11 a.m. to 1 p.m.
AFTERNOON do.	5 to 7 p.m.
EVENING do.	8-30 to 11 p.m.

Admission Re. 1, with use of Skates.

ON THURSDAY NIGHT, THE 25TH INST.
GREAT BOXING CONTEST
Between CAMERON and McGREAL for the championship of India.

ON FRIDAY, THE 26TH INST.
GRAND BALL STANDING SUPPER.

Gentleman's Invitation	Rs. 5.
Ladies' do.	Rs. 2.

Secure your Tickets early, as none will be sold later than the 25th inst.

NUGENT & CO.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 1ST, 1892.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
TO
MISS KATE DOUGLAS
AND
MISS FRANCES ROSS,
BY THE
BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND IN THE PRESENCE OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES
LORD AND LADY HARRIS.
"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE."
SHYLOCK ....MR. GEO. C. MILN.
PORTIA ....MISS KATE DOUGLAS.
NERISSA...............MISS FRANCES ROSS.
Doors open at 8-30 P.M. Performance at 9 P.M.
PRICES AS USUAL.

Box plan open daily at Mr. D. MACROPOLO'S, Church Gate Street, from 8 A.M. till 7-30 P.M., where seats can be booked and obtained for all parts of the House.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Italian Steamer R. RUBATTINO, CAPTAIN G. MERELLO, are informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA, on the 22nd instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in VICTORIA DOCK, and all claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the DEPARTURE of the STEAMER, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME, BOMBAY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society, will be held in the Library of the Home on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd March, 1892, at 5 o'clock P.M. Subscribers and those interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited to attend.

W. G. MAYHEW,
Honorary Secretary,
R. A. Sailors' Home.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m., on MONDAY, the 7th day of March, 1892, for SUPPLY of 1000 (one thousand) CASKS of PORTLAND CEMENT, each Cask containing not less than three and a half hundredweight.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.
JAMES W. SMITH, M. I C. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 23rd February, 1892.

USEFUL PRESENTS.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD STUDS.

The largest Selection in India of Gold Studs, Solitaires, and Sleeve Links. In whole or half suites, for dress or every-day wear.

Shirt Studs, Rs. 10, 15, and 20 per set. Sleeve Links, Rs. 25, 30, and 35. A complete set of Solitaires and Studs with one Diamond in the centre of each, Rs. 62.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will and testament of THAKAR JERAJ MAKANJI, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, DEWJEE UMARSEY, VELAVAHU and JAVERVAHU, the Executors and Executrices named in the will of the said deceased ....Petitioners

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 18th Day of February, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Two and in the Fifty-Fifth Year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The
Seal of the
High Court
Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
The 18th Day of February, 1892.
MR. MULJI B. BARBHAYA,
Petitioner's Attorney.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Offices on THURSDAY, the 3rd March, 1892, at 3 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the reply of H. E. the Governor in Council to the deputation appointed by the Corporation on 11th January last, and of considering, on the motion of Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, the following Resolution:—

"(1) That the letter of Mr. Lee-Warner, Secretary to the Government of Bombay, No. 6333, dated 30th November, 1891, with the reply of the Government of India, be recorded. (2) That a Committee be appointed to draw an appeal to the Secretary of State for India against the decisions of the Government of India and the Local Government on the question of the Municipal Contribution to the cost of the Police of the City of Bombay. "(3) That the Committee be composed of the following Councillors, together with the Municipal Commissioner:—Dr. Blaney, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Messrs. D. E. Wacha, J. R. Duxbury, Dr. Bhalchandra K. Bhatawadekar, Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, Dr. Viegas, and Mr. P. M. Mehta."

By order of the President,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.
Bombay, Municipal Corporation Office, 23rd Feb., 1892.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FILLIS' CIRCUS MENAGERIE.

HIPPODROME AND WILD WILD WEST.

THIS MANMOUTH COMPANY will ARRIVE from Calcutta, by B. I. s. s. Sirdhana, on or about February 23, and give the OPENING PERFORMANCE on or about February 25, on the Maidan, opposite New Police Court, and of which due notice will be given to the public. Mr. FILLIS has great pleasure in assuring his patrons in Bombay (who supported him so generously on his last visit here) that he has considerably augmented his staff and stud during the last six months. In addition to the Company that played last season there are the following new arrivals from Europe, viz. The Charltou Troupe 4 in number; 3 Ladies and 1 Gentleman. The Beoemont family; 2 Ladies and 1 Gentleman.

Mlle. Cecilia Equestrienne.
Mlle. Scherzyade. The Lion Queen.
Mr. F. Stelling. The excelsior Jockey act rider.
Senor Romes Sebastian. Somersault act rider.
Mr. J. Humphrey, Lion Performer and Elephant trainer.

These artistes and other are exclusive of the Company that performed in Bombay with Mr. FILLIS last year, also a Troupe of Cow Boys. Rough riders Africans and North American Indians who will take part in the grand portrayal of life on the Western Frontier of America headed by Lexas Jack, the Champion Cow Boy of the Western States.

The Wild Wild West is a production of the same description with which Buffalo Bill made such an enormous success in London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna quite recently.

Don't forget the advent of the Circus on or about February 21. All communications to be addressed:—

W. LUNARDI,
Business Manager, Esplanade Hotel.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that MERWANJI MODY & Co., Ld., have acquired the business carried on by MERWANJI M. MODY under the name of M. B. MODY and Co., and that from and after the 19th day of February, 1892, such business will be carried on by the said MERWANJI MODY & Co., Ld., and that the firm of MERWANJI MODY & Co. will from and after that date act as the Agents of the said MERWANJI MODY and Co., Ld.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MERWANJEE MODY AND Co., LD.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 20th Feb., 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of ROBERT JAMES BROWN THOMSON, late Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Jabbalpore, who died at Jabbalpore, aforesaid on the 3rd of June, 1891, and Letters of Administration of whose Estate throughout British India were granted on the 17th day of February, 1892, to THOMAS WITHEY CUFFE, Esq., are hereby required to send in their Claims to the said Administrator at his office, Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within one Calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time he will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the Claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the Deceased or having property of his in their hands, are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the Administrator.—Dated this 23rd day of February, 1892.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH AND OWEN,
Administrator's Attorneys.

F. S. MADON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

Have always on hand pure Drugs, Chemical Patent Medicines, and Druggists' Sundries from the Manufacturers direct, and are in a position to execute all Orders upon the best terms.

Special Terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Merchants.

A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED.

Up-Country orders carefully and promptly executed.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી નીઊ ઈસ્ટ ઇંડીઆ પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 145 per share (free of Income Tax) is declared for the year ending 30th September 1891, payable to the registered Shareholders at the registered office of this Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 24th February, 1892, between the hours of 12 A.M. and 3 P.M. on production of share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦.
i.e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 20th February, 1892.

ENAMELLED STEEL WARE.

AGENT WANTED for a large German Manufactory of Enamelled Kitchen Utensils, iron signs, &c., who is to have the SOLE AGENCY and SALE on his own account.

The works are well renowned all over the World and will give full facilities to do a large and profitable business, but the Agent must necessarily dispose of large Capital. Offers with full particulars to be sent to U. D., 797, care of RUDOLF MOSSE, Berlin, S. W.

CONTRACT for the SUPPLY of PROVISIONS, &c., for Her Majesty's HOUSE of CORRECTION and GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE, Bombay, from 1st April, 1892, to 31st March, 1893.

Full particulars can be ascertained on application at the House of Correction Office, Byculla.

The Undersigned is prepared to receive SEALED TENDERS, up to Friday, 11th March, 1892.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

W. P. WALSHE, CAPT., Superintendent,
Her Majesty's House of Correction, and
Governor, Government Workhouse.
Byculla, 22nd February, 1892.

ELEPHANTS FOR SALE.

1. TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at Hyderabad or Secunderabad, on March 15th, twenty-two (22) ELEPHANTS, the property of the Mysore Government. These are all young, in good condition, well trained, and of various sizes. Ten (10) are males ranging from eight (8) feet in height down to calves. Five (5) of the males are handsome tuskers. The Elephants will be on view at the place of auction five (5) days before the sale.

2. TERMS. Half purchase amount to be paid at time of auction, and the balance within twenty-four hours, failing which the animal may be resold at the risk of the first purchaser.

3. All possible assistance will be given to buyers from a distance to take their Elephants by rail in special trucks.

4. For further particulars apply to

G. P. SANDERSON,
Superintendent of Kheddas, Mysore.
Mysore, 20th Feb., 1892.

INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC!

AGUE	SQUIBB'S	SPECIFIC
AGUE		SPECIFIC
AGUE	Instant relief is guaranteed	SPECIFIC
AGUE		SPECIFIC
AGUE	For Ague, Chill, Influenza,	SPECIFIC
AGUE	Malarious, Bilious, Remittent,	SPECIFIC
AGUE	Intermittent and all other Epidemic	SPECIFIC
AGUE	Fevers.	SPECIFIC
AGUE	Cold, Cattarh, and Headache.	SPECIFIC
AGUE		SPECIFIC
AGUE	Keep a bottle of it by you at home	SPECIFIC
AGUE	or travelling.	SPECIFIC
AGUE	Positively eradicates and Neutralises	SPECIFIC
AGUE	poison from the system, quick,	SPECIFIC
AGUE	sure, and complete.	SPECIFIC
AGUE		SPECIFIC
AGUE	"It made me a different man."	SPECIFIC
AGUE	"It has been recommended in the	SPECIFIC
AGUE	Regiment."	SPECIFIC
AGUE	"A wonderful Remedy."	SPECIFIC
AGUE	"Its effects are magic."	SPECIFIC
AGUE	Pills or fluid, Re. 1-0.	SPECIFIC

MADON, SONS & CO.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL,

The Unique Health and Liver Drops,
The great cure for diseases of the Liver, Kidneys,
Bowels, and Skin.
Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.
Notes on Madonal supplied free.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CONCENTRATED
IODISED SARSAPARILLA.
GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Recommended as the best and most powerful Alterative and Diaphoretic. Invaluable in giving tone and strength to the system and purifying the Blood. Skin Eruptions, Mercurial Sores, Weak Joints, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatic Pains, Foul or Ear Complaints, &c., are effectually cured by a regular course of this preparation.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-4 and 3-12.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GENTLEMEN'S Pearl-headed TOILET PINS, at Rs. 5, 6, 7, and 10 each. Fancy Jewellery in great variety.—Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Jewellers, and Diamond Merchants, 43, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and at Poona.

FOR SALE.—Handsome DOG-CART, good as new, (Coleclough & Sons, Dublin,) set English-made harness and stable kit, Rs. 350; Arab horse, just under 14 hands, aged, but full of work, goes either harness or saddle, carries lady, Rs. 250. If sold together Rs. 550. Address "XX," care of this Office.

FOR SALE.—A solid Silver, Hall-marked Dinner and Dessert Set for 12, with Fish Knives by Elkington, fitted in Brass-bound Oak case. Rs. 1,300.—S. PUDUMJEE, C. S., Ahmednagar.

JUST RECEIVED AMERICAN WALTHAM Silver Keyless WATCHES, in new patent dust-proof cases; lever Movement, expansion Balance, fitted with non-magnetic hairspring. Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Price Rs. 35, only.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Ry., Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

REPAIR your WATCHES and CLOCKS where you get one year's guarantee, including breakages. Another advantage not offered by any other firm in India.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Watchmakers, Fort, Bombay.

ALEXANDER HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Previous to my embarking for Europe I stayed at the Alexandra Hotel for a few days. I found the servants attentive, and the charges very moderate indeed; this Hotel is well situated, being close to the Docks, and railway goods sheds, as also on the line of a tram. I found the proprietor Mr. Pestonjee very obliging, he made me feel at home, and I shall be always glad to recommend the Alexandra Hotel to my friends.—(Sd.) THEOD. ROSENTINE.

WANTED, for private TUITION, a Graduate holding B. A. Degree. Apply to EDULJEE R. REPORTER, Ripon Club.

BOOK-KEEPER, Parsee or Eurasian, WANTED, to proceed to Perim. Must be thoroughly competent. Good Handwriting and knowledge of English indispensable. Apply, "No. 222," this Office.

WANTED, one FIRE ENGINE, up to Rs. 1,000. Apply to the PRESIDENT, Bandora Municipality.

PEARSE AND CO.'S Best INVALID PORT. Highly Nutritious. Per Bot. Re. 1-12. Our Old Scotch Whisky, matured in Sherry Casks. Per Bot. Re. 1-12. Apollo Street, Bombay.

LUTITIAN and MELTONIAN CREAM, Re. 1-4 and 12 as., Varnishes, Polishes, Creams and Dubbing of all description.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Bombay.

BEST LEATHER, STRONG AND NEAT WORKMANSHIP Solid Double Leather Trunk, Mr. A. Landale's Pattern 32" by 20" by 10". Rs. 45; Single Harness Brass Mount Rs. 30. Double Harness Rs. 60; Hunting Saddle complete, Rs. 20. Apply to RAM LALL BROTHERS formerly Dunkee Lall and Sons, Cawnpore.

WEDDING PRESENTS.—Beautiful Majolica Wall-plates, Dessert Dishes, Ash Trays, Flower Vases, Jardinieres, Flower Pots, Tea and Coffee Sets, &c.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

MATHERAN, GARBUTT HALL, TO BE LET, for this Season. Apply S. D. DUBASH, Elphinstone Circle.

TO LET.—From 15th April, The FLAT, over E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s offices, now occupied by Mr. Branson, to whom apply.

MATHERAN.—TO LET, A FURNISHED BUNGALOW, for the Season, containing dining, drawing, and two bedrooms, with dressing and bathrooms attached, in a central situation, close to Gymkhana and Artist Point. For Rent, &c., apply to care of this Office.

THE INDIAN SQUARE PIANO, the very best Square Piano for the Indian Climate, with all latest improvements, Rs. 650.—S. ROSE and Co., Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

GAIETY HOTEL, FORT.—Now under entire English Management. A Good Table provided, with Dining and Sitting-room, Bed-rooms with Bathrooms. Every convenience and Comfort. Apply to Manager.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

F. BAULCH, PIANOFORTE TUNER and REPAIRER, 3 years to T. R. H. Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Pianos FOR SALE, Church Gate Street. Tunings Rs. 5.

THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,572,248, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

TEAS—NEW NEILGHERRY TEAS.—Congou at 9 as., Souchong, 12 as., Pekoe, Re. 1-2; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-6, per lb.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

COTTAGE PIANO (Soundy and Co.) nearly new. Cost Rs. 650, what offers? Owner going home. "M. B. J.," care of this Office.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq, Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further Particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., LD.,
OFFICES:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

TELEPHONES.—The Company's Telephone instruments, being the Master Patents of Graham Bell, Edison and Gower, are unequalled in every particular. They are of the very best English-make, and are thoroughly reliable, and will give greater satisfaction, and be found more economical than the cheap instruments which are offered for sale elsewhere, and which for practical purposes are useless.

The Company are prepared to undertake the erection of Telephone lines and Telephonic installations for Native States, Corporations, Companies or private individuals. Estimates furnished on application.

ELECTRIC BELLS.—The Company have a large and varied Stock of the best English-made Electric Bells, Indicators, Pushes, etc., with every recent improvement. Installations for Clubs, Hotels, and Private Residences supplied, and erection undertaken, if required, on moderate terms.

The attention of residents in the Mofussil is directed to the advantage of introducing Electric Bells into their Bungalows for readier communication with servants, whose quarters are often at some distance from the Bungalows.

Instructions given for erection and maintenance.

The Company also supply LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, MEDICAL INDUCTION COILS, ELECTRIC MOTORS, ELECTRIC FANS, BATTERIES and ELECTRICAL FITTINGS of all kinds.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, POST FREE, ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG'S CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

FRESH STOCK of all kinds of INDIAN CIGARS and CHEROOTS just opened out, SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED to my order of a quality VERY RARELY EQUALLED but NEVER EXCELLED. Comparison with any other brands CONFIDENTLY INVITED, as regards QUALITY, FINISH and PRICE.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the
ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS,
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on shortest possible Notice.
SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

LATEST GENERAL CATALOGUE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO
J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,	GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
TORPEDOS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS,

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 ins.
Height, including stopper, 11 ins.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancert, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 3 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnance, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, in Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemist."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION:—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street, Bloomsbury, London.

FELIX CORNAGLIA

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER, IMPORTER OF FRENCH, ENGLISH AND ITALIAN PROVISIONS, WINE MERCHANT.

For fresh and pure Sweets and Chocolates of sorts for Birthday, Christening or Wedding Cakes, Artistically decorated.

For Dainties, Fancy Confectionery, and choicest Tit-Bits, for good Ice Water or Cream and Ice Pudding and others 1,001 Delicacies

GO TO
83, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Pic-nics, Dinners, Balls, Soirees and Suppers supplied. All contracts for Viceregal and other Entertainments undertaken throughout India.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.

S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION. SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'s. It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'s Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price: Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

OWING to the low RATE OF EXCHANGE now ruling, we are compelled to INCREASE our Prices 5 per cent. from this date till further notice.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd February, 1892.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on WEDNESDAY, the 24th February, 1892, at 5-30 P. M.—

C. L. WEBER,
Honorary Secretary.
18th January, 1892.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 25th February, 1892, at 5-30 P.M.

T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BUSINESS of DUBASHES, &c., carried on by the Undersigned in PARTNERSHIP with his BROTHER HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE since deceased under the name and style of CURSETJEE and EDULJEE DUBASHES, has been CONTINUED by the undersigned under the same name and style on his own risk and responsibility from the 17th of January, 1892.

CAWASJEE CURSETJEE DUBASH.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 1,000 Tons TEAKWOOD in SQUARED LOGS under three separate specifications, for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay.

Specifications and Forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the specifications and independently of each other, and no Tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.

Tenders must be sealed, superscribed, "Tender for Teak Timber" and delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 P.M. (Gunfire.) WEDNESDAY, the 24th February, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 1st February, 1892.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

OLD MATERIAL FOR SALE.

THE AGENT will receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on Wednesday, 24th February next, offers for the purchase of any quantity out of 18 lots of old material, consisting of telegraph and fencing wire, fish plates, bolts and nuts, wheels, wrot iron, and steel tyres, wrot and cast miscellaneous scrap iron, &c., aggregating about 894 tons, now lying in the Store Yard, Wari Bunder, Mazagon, also, 12 tons old cast steel files at Storekeeper's Yard, Parel, where the same may be viewed on application.

Offers (quoting a rate per ton of 20 cwts, weighed over and delivered on the spot) must be made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and be sent in, accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 100 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and all lots must be removed within two months from date of notification.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, February 15, 1892.

WANTED.

WANTED

AN expert SHORTHAND WRITER. Graduate of a University preferred.

Apply, with copies of testimonials, stating salary required, to the ENGINEER and SECRETARY, Karachi Municipality.

J. STRACHAN, M. I. C. E.,
Engineer and Secretary, Karachi Municipality.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£	1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL..........£	500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£	100,000.

The Capital has been adjusted at 1s. 6d. per rupee at a cost of £116,625.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KURRACHEE, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..............	£ 607,229
REST	„ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months ....4½ per cent. per annum

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St., Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital............................$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund..............................$	63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors......$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)

THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 21, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Indian Banks.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	875
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,000xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	880
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	175
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	125
Silver Share	—	—	..	—	90

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p.c	2,400
B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	—	£18	—	do.	46

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	250
	750	50	150	7½	195
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	108
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	800	2,500	1,000	75	925
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,560	270	3,725xd
Do. New Issue	500	375	62½	67½	950
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	26	83
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	850
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	110
Geyer&Co., Ld.	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	1
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	10
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26	300
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	40
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	102
NapierHotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	51xd
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	175
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	18
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	76
Port Canning Co.	4,000	1,000	1,000	20	470
Prince of WalesFireIn.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	50
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	100	all	85	960
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	30	102
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	18

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100x
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	810
Apollo	400	2,200	2,200		205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	375
BombayCotton	1,000	125	125	15	125
Breul's Cawnpore PressCo Ld	500	200	200	16	115
Colaba	700	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	340
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,425
English Press and Manfg	400	250	250	Rs. 20	177½
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	100	975
French	100	500	all	50	520
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	450xd
Hengoli Press Co, Ld	750	400	all	32½	137½
Khangaum	240	450	450	63	485
Mahmadpura CottonG. and P. Co., Ld	1,300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	80c
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	427½
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	272½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	55	555
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	108¾
Prince of Wales	600	1500	500	20	370
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	135	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	210
Volkart	—	1,000	100	Rs. 100	805

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	475
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	5	78
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay United	980	1,000	1,000	25	605
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	405
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	—	440 nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	500
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,220
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,030
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr.ct.	68xd.
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	30	625
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	460
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	430
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	440
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	840
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	590
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	515
Gordon Mills	2,600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	760
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	690
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	910
ImperialCotton	900	500	500	Rs. 17-8	360
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,020
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	635
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	340
JamshedManufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	220
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	740
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandeish	1750	1,000	1,000	30	650
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	640
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	178
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	960
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,100
Mahaluxmee	1600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1425
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	8	115
Morarji Gocul das	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,750
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	160
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	705
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	430
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	645
Ripon Mills	890	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,125
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000		1,458
Sholapore Mills	580	1,000	1,000		1,025
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	3½	500
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	240	250	12½	290
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	7	215
Star of India	1,500	1,000	1,000	20	425
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 20	480
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	675
Victoria Mills	580	1,000	1,000	25	370xd
Western India	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	720
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	700

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs.	15
Carolas	„	225
Mexican Dollars	„	222
Five Franc Pieces	„	223
Bar Silver	„	106-12
Gold Leaf	„	23-4
Bar Gold, English	„	23-15
Bar Australian	„	23-12
Bar Bombay	„	23-10
Bar Pekin	„	23-4

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Bombay Anthropological Society, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade, 6 p.m.
Half-Yearly General Meeting, Bombay Club, 5-30 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.
The Achurch Company, Novelty Theatre, 9 p.m.
G. I. P. R. Gymkhana, Parel, Thursday, 25th, Alfresco Dance, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—R. Rubattino (s), from Genoa ; Karagola (s), Karachi ; and Indrani (s), Port Said.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Iago (s), for Hull, &c. ; Clan Stuart (s), London ; and Landaura (s), Calcutta, &c.

FOOTBALL MATCH.—Telegraph *vs.* Military Medical Students, at 4-30 p.m., on the Cooperage.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Sabarmati left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. R. Rubattino entered the dock yesterday, and s.s. Gwalior and Melpomene left it on Monday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf, except for Gwadur and Jask, close at Karachi, at 6 a.m., on Thursday, the 25th instant.

ST. PATRICK'S CLUB.—A cinderella dance will be held to-night, at the club rooms, and an amateur dramatic entertainment is to be given on the 1st proximo.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per extra *s. s. Pekin, will be closed at the General Post* Office, at 9 a.m., on Thursday, the 25th instant.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The sixth annual general meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay will be held to-day, in the rooms of the Society, 6, Apollo Street, at 5-30 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the business specified in Rule 11. The presidential address of Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha, the retiring president, will then be delivered, "the subject being "Nasal Index in Biological Anthropology."

ENTERTAINMENT AT GRANT ROAD.—Mr. Hajee Cassum Joosub's bungalow, at Grant Road, was again the scene of much rejoicing on Monday. The gardens and bungalow bore its usual gaiety last evening, and no less than seven thousand women of the *jamat*, gaily dressed, were entertained to a sumptuous banquet. This closes the great feastings, and now only remains the marriage proper, with its grand procession, which takes place this evening.

OVERBRIDGE AT TANNA STATION.—The Great Indian Peninsula Railway authority are constructing an overbridge at the Tanna station. The bridge, as designed by the company, is to be on the up side, that is, Bombay, but this has given rise to dissatisfaction on the part of the third-class passengers residing at Tanna, who have memorialised the Engineer-in-Chief of the Company against this step as being wholly advantageous to the first and second class passengers only.

ARRIVAL FROM EUROPE.—Mr. Bejanji Manekji Jambusari, B. A., LL. B., Pleader at Zanzibar and a resident of Surat, who had proceeded to Europe in April last for the benefit of his health, returned yesterday morning, by the Rubattino steamer Raphael. Whilst in England Mr. Bejanjee delivered a lecture at Brigstock on "India, its Customs, and Manners." Mr. Bejanjee is to resume his practice as pleader at Surat.

MR. AHRLE'S PHOTOGRAPHY.—Her Excellency Lady Harris visited the studio of Mr. F. Ahrle on Monday, to sit for her photograph yesterday morning. His Excellency Lord Harris also visited Mr. Ahrle's for a similar purpose. The excellence of Mr. Ahrle's photography has gained for him the patronage of their Royal Highness the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the late Duke of Clarence, H. R. H. Prince F. Leopold of Prussia, H. I. H. the Cezarewitch of Russia, and many other distinguished personages.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the B. V. R. will perform the following programme at the Bandstand, at 6 p.m. :—

Quadrille	Topsy-Turvy	W. Williams.
Overture	Mirella	Gounod.
Valse	The Mill-Stream	J. Riviere.
Selection	Tannhauser	R. Wagner.
Polka	Off We go	C. Coote.
Galop	Champagne	Schirbel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE SKATING RINK.—The following selections of music will be played, from 8-30 to 11 p.m., at the Rink :—

March	Onward	P. Fahrbach.
Polka	La Piquante	H. Lath.
Valse	Franculiebe	P. Fahrbach
Gavotte	Mode	Schun.
March	Bugle Sound	E. Prout.
Valse	In the Cloister	E. Prout.
Schottische	Back Again	A. Andrews.
Mazurka	Lilly of the Valley	S. A. Hayes.
Valse	Parting	G. Lange.
Galop	Good-bye	Fleims.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

UTTERING A FORGED NOTE.—This case, in which Keshrimal Hurchund, a *Marwaree*, was prosecuted by Inspector Nolan for attempting to use as genuine a forged Rs. 500 note, was resumed yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts. Mr. Little, the Government Prosecutor, was present for the Crown ; and Mr. Sealy for the prisoner. Additional evidence was adduced to establish the identity of the fictitious note. The Magistrate considered a *prima facie* case had been made out by the prosecution, but said he would allow the prisoner an opportunity of entering on his defence before committal. Mr. Sealy discountenanced such an action on the accused's part at that stage, and asked for the issue of a commission at Nusserabad for tracing the note to his client's possession. The Magistrate intimated this course would be adopted after the prosecution completed their enquiries, and therefore remanded the prisoner for a fortnight.

A DISPUTED TRADE-MARK.—Mr. Owen, solicitor, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, to prosecute Messrs. Hajee Ismail and Seedeek Ismail on behalf of Jeewa Chattoor on charges of using a false trade-mark and selling and exposing for sale goods bearing such counterfeit trade-mark. The information stated *inter alia* that the complainant had been a dealer in dyes for the past twenty years, and in one of a magenta hue, manufactured by Messrs. Leopold Cassella and Co., Frankfort, Germany, known in Bombay as Cassella's crocodile-mark new dye. Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. purchased the exclusive right of importation of that commodity about June, 1890, since which time it was known as Graham's crocodile-mark new dye. Complainant received information recently that the accused persons were selling this magenta dye at their premises in Bapoo Street in tins bearing a ticket that corresponded in every particular with those on the tins imported by Messrs. Graham and Co. and sold it at the rate of Rs. 2-14 per lb., instead of Rs. 3, the cost price of the sole importers. As complainant was a large dealer in the dye he reported the matter to Messrs. Graham and Co., who, therefore, purchased several tins on the 9th inst. from the accused through the agency of one Framjee Dadabhoy Lalcaca, an assistant in the firm. The tins were observed to bear the brands of both Cassella and Graham, the latter of which the accused had no right to use. The case was adjourned till the 1st proximo.

IN MEMORIAM.—In our obituary notice of the death of Mr. James Flynn, Chief Translator and Interpreter, High Court, Bombay, some months ago, we stated that, owing to his affable and courteous disposition, he had left many friends behind him. We now hear that the past and present native members of the Translator's Department, over which he had presided long, and with which he was connected for nearly half a century, have by subscription raised a beautiful tablet over his grave to mark their appreciation of the deceased gentleman. A self-made man, he rose by dint of industry and sterling worth to be the head of his department. He was a linguist of no ordinary type, and it was very pleasant to see him work years ago as an Interpreter in our Courts, and win golden opinions both of the Bench and the Bar. Since his appointment as Chief Translator, he was exclusively employed as a revising translator, and his translations of intricate and involved documents were always admirable. Although for the last 30 or 35 years, his translations were sent to the Privy Council not a mistake is known to have been discovered in them. As an expert, Mr. Flynn's reputation was not confined to the City or Presidency of Bombay. In a celebrated forgery case at Jubbulpore his services were indented upon, and his evidence as an expert led to the conviction of the accused. His knack in selecting the best men for appointments under him was well-known inasmuch as his department has produced more public men than any other. It is remarkable that during the thirty-six years that Mr. Flynn was Chief Translator, not a single document out of thousands of valuable and highly-contested documents was ever lost or mislaid.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER TO MR. BUDRUDIN A. KUR.

A DINNER was given to Mr. Budrudin Abdoola Kur by the Sunnee Mahomedans of Bombay on Sunday evening last, in the bungalow of the late Ismail Habib, at Grant Road. A large gathering of the educated portion of Sunnee Mahomedans having assembled, Mr. Munshi Fazlullah was called to the chair. The chairman in suitable terms dwelt on the necessity of more Mahomedans coming out to take an interest in the Bombay Municipality, and hoped that the example set by Mr. Budrudin Kur would be followed by more Mahomedans in the near future. After this the following address was read by Mr. Hasan Miyan Sharfudin Khalil on behalf of the gathering :—

"To Budrudin Abdulla Kur, Esq., J. P.

Sir,—We the Sunnee Mahomedans of Bombay, beg to congratulate you most heartily on your election to a seat on the Municipal Corporation of Bombay. The honor conferred on you by the electors has been fully deserved by you, and we hope that the interests of the Sunnee community will be quite safe in the hands of a representative like yourself. Let us also assure you that your nomination by his Excellency on the commission of her Majesty's Justices has highly gratified the Mahomedan community. The community has viewed with pleasure your early completion of the courses of the English, Persian, Urdu, Marathi, and Guzerati languages, and that just after you left the college you have been able to found several societies and deliver several public lectures on different subjects. In conclusion, we pray the Almighty that he may give you long life, health, and prosperity to enable you to devote yourself to the service of our community and our Government, and that you may long continue to enjoy *the honors conferred on you both by the people and* the British Government."

In reply Mr. Budrudin A. Kur said : "Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I beg to tender you my hearty thanks for the honor you have done me by presenting this address to me on behalf of the Sunnee Mahomedans of this city. I am glad you have alluded in this address to his Excellency Lord Harris, who deserves our thanks for his sympathy towards the Mahomedan community. Purely sectional questions rarely crop up in the Municipal Corporation, but whenever they do, to the best of my humble ability, I shall lay open the Mahomedan view before that body. But above all things I request you to entirely devote your attention to the primary schools of this city and to the primary education of your children as imparted in the Municipal schools. If you are desirous to have a fair share in the Government of the country, you should educate your children according to the courses laid down by Government for the different standards. I am sure the new Corporation will be confronted with more difficult problems of finances as the indebtedness of the Municipality continues to increase. Gentlemen, this gathering shows that the Mahomedan community has awakened to a sense of its duty in Municiapl questions, and that in future it will take more interest in these questions. Let me again thank you for the kind words expressed by you before I take my seat."

Mr. Munshi Mainudin, Persian Teacher, Elphinstone High School, spoke at great length on the necessity of placing more Mahomedans on the Corporation, and of encouraging men like Mr. Budrudin A. Kur who, at the sacrifice of his time, is working for the welfare of the community.

After this, songs composed for the occasion were sung, and the whole company sat down to dinner. After the usual distribution of flowers and garlands the gathering dispersed at a late hour.

A BREACH OF LEASE.

AT the Small Causes Court, before Khan Bahadur Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Fourth Judge, Nowrojee Kawasjee Khori claimed to recover from Sola Rossin Rs. 195, being the amount of rent for the month of May, 1891, for the use and occupation of premises, situate at Marine Street, Fort, and damages sustained by the plaintiff on account of the defendant's breach of the agreement of lease for a period of one year, commencing from the 1st of December, 1890, at the rate of Rs. 75 per month. Mr. Byramjee Warden, Pleader, appeared for the plaintiff; while Mr. Munchashankar represented the defendant. The plaintiff stated that the defendant vacated the premises at the end of May and for the whole month of June last, the premises being unoccupied he suffered a loss of Rs. 75 in that month. The rent being Rs. 75 per month according to the agreement entered into by him with the defendant. From the first of July the premises were let to Messrs. Volkart Brothers, at the rate of Rs. 70 per month, and he (plaintiff) had, therefore, to undergo a loss of Rs. 25 more, being the difference of rents for the remaining five months at the rate of Rs. 75 and Rs. 70 per month respectively. The defendant had undertaken to do the work of dammering and tile-turning, and as he did not carry out the undertaking the plaintiff had to do the work on his own account and had to spend Rs. 20 for the same. The defendant admitted the lease, but denied that he was in occupation of the premises in the month of May. He further alleged that he had vacated the premises on the 10th of April, 1891, at the request of the plaintiff ; and was, therefore, not liable to pay the damages for which he was sued, and that the plaintiff had received a notice from the Commissioner of Police on the 2nd of April, 1891, requiring him to get the premises vacated, because it was found by the police that the premises were used as a disorderly house to the annoyance of the respectable residents of the locality, and in default of his complying with the notice he was informed by the Commissioner that he would be subjected to a daily penalty of Rs. 10.

The Judge passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff remarking that only a magistrate could inflict the penalty alleged to have been named by the Commissioner of Police.

Against this order Mr. Davur, barrister-at-law, moved the full court, consisting of Mr. C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge and Khan Bahadur Hormusjee, and applied for a rule calling upon the plaintiff why the order made by the lower court should not be set aside. On the 16th inst. the full bench made the rule absolute, and ordered a fresh trial of the case. Accordingly the case again came on for hearing before Khan Bahadur Hormusjee Dadabhoy, who, after hearing the argument of the counsel for both the parties, confirmed his first order, and certified Rs. 15 as professional costs of the plaintiff's pleader.

Against this order, Mr. Davur again moved the Full Bench yesterday, and applied for the extension of time which was granted.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

FEBRUARY 1892.

24, Wednesday—Half Yearly General Meeting, Bombay Club, 5-30 p.m.
25, Thursday—"Acworth" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Half Yearly Meeting, Yacht Club.
Alfresco Dance, 9 p.m. G. I. P. R. Gymkhana, Parel.
26, Friday—Byculla Club Ball.
Skating Rink, Grand Ball, Standing Supper.
27, Saturday—Bombay Races.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Bombay Cycling Club Dinner, Bandora.
Half-Yearly General Meeting, Byculla Club.
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company's meeting.
Parsee Gymkhana, Lawn Tennis Tournament.
29, Monday—Lady Harris's Fancy Dress Ball, Bombay.
Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Dr. Barry's Lecture on the Principles of Chemical Analysis.

MARCH.

1, Tuesday—Expected Completion of the Tansa Duct Works.
Bombay Races.
Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club's Performance, Novelty Theatre.
3, Thursday—"Club" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Bombay Races.
4, Friday—Bombay Volunteer Artillery Ball.
Fancy Fetes, Malabar Point.
5, Saturday—Bombay Races.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Annual Soiree of the Cercle Litteraire, Dinshaw Petit.
Annual Meeting, Western India Turf Club.
Prize Distribution, Bombay Scottish Orphanage, Mahim.
7, Monday—Yacht Club Dance.
Fancy Fete, Malabar Point.
8, Tuesday—Fancy Fete, Malabar Point.
10, Thursday—Mr. K. N. Kabrajee's Concert, Town Hall.
Bunder Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
11, Friday—Prize Distribution, Alexandra Institution.
Parsee Gymkhana Athletic Sports.
12, Saturday—Parsee Gymkhana Athletic Sports.
17, Thursday—Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
19, Saturday—Annual entertainment, Bombay Swimming Club.
Point to Point Race and close of Light Horse Camp.
21, Monday—Yacht Club Dance.
23, Wednesday—People of India Spinning and Manufacturing Company's Meeting.
30, Wednesday—Expected arrival of H. E. the Viceroy.
31, Thursday—Expected opening of Tansa Water Works by H. E. the Viceroy.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Service will be held on board the s. s. Theresa Heymann, in the Victoria Dock, this evening, at 7-30 o'clock. Captains, Officers, Engineers, Seamen, and others are cordially invited The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

INK TRADE-MARK CASE.

HENRY CHARLES STEPHENS, M. P., *vs.* ALLIBHOY ESMAILJEE.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered jugement in this case, in which the plaintiff, the well-known ink manufacturer of London, sought to restrain the defendant from selling or exporting any ink or writing fluid in jars or bottles with a label similar to, or one in colourable imitation of, the plaintiff's labels ; to compel the defendant to deliver up, to be destroyed, all such labels in his possession, to make a full discovery of all ink sold by him, to give an account of the profits which have accrued by such sales, and to pay them over to the plaintiff. Plaintiff also claimed such damages as may be thought just. Mr. Jardine and Mr. R. D. Setna, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff ; while the Hon. Mr. Latham and Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the defendant, who carries on business at Abdul Rehman Street, outside the Fort.

Mr. Justice Farran said : The plaintiff in this suit seeks for an injunction to restrain the defendant from selling or exporting bottles or jars containing copying ink or writing fluid, having labels affixed thereto, which are a colourable imitation of the labels used by the plaintiff. The plaintiff also prays for damages and other consequential relief. The defendant, on the 27th and 28th July last, sold two jars of copying ink and two jars of writing fluid to Bhicoba Anant, a clerk in the employment of the plaintiff's constituted attorney, which bore the labels complained of. In suit 676 of 1889, it was decided that those labels were colourable imitations of the plaintiff's labels, and I see no reason to dissent from that view, nor was the point pressed upon me for the defendant. The question in the case is whether the above sale having taken place under the terms deposed to entitles the plaintiff to the decree he seeks. I shall state the circumstances as briefly as I can. The plaintiff in suit 676 of 1889 obtained a decree against the firm of Hoshangjee Sorabjee and Co., manufacturers of country ink, for using the labels in question. The decree directed an enquiry as to damages. Other suits were at the same time brought against persons who were selling the ink manufactured by Hoshangjee and Co. The defendant is a dealer in ink inter alia. He used to purchase and vend the ink of Hoshangjee and Co., but no suit had been filed against him. When the decree in suit 676 of 1889 was pronounced on the 4th March 1890, he put himself in communication with the plaintiff's attorneys. The defendant, in the correspondence which ensued, alleges that he had innocently sold ink bearing the labels complained of, that he had ceased to use the labels before the decree, and that he had not then a single bottle of ink bearing the labels. Ultimately he agreed to pay the plaintiff Rs. 75 as damages for having sold the ink in jars bearing the imitation labels, and his son, on the defendant's behalf, on the 25th April, 1890, signed an undertaking not to sell ink bearing labels in colourable imitation of the labels of Mr. H. E. Stephens. Upon the decree being pronounced Hoshanjee and Co. adopted a new and unobjectionable label, and either exchanged their customer's stocks of ink for fresh stocks bearing the new labels, or issued the new labels to their customers for the purpose of being affixed to the jars purchased from the firm. Hoshangjee Sorabjee says that he does not remember which course he adopted with the defendant. The use of the condemned labels for all practical purposes then appears to have ceased. About this time Jamsetjee D. Patel, the uncle and father-in-law of Hoshangjee, the principal partner in Hoshangjee and Co., advanced money to the firm, and took over the ink-manufacturing business, and continued to supply the defendant with country ink down to March, 1891. He carried on the business under the name of H. Hamilton and Co., the old partners in Hoshangjee and Co., co-operating with Jamsetjee. About eight or ten months ago, the old partners of Hoshangjee quarrelled with Jamsetjee, and opened a rival ink-manufactory, which they carried on under the name of D. Halatson and Co., using labels very similar to those used by H. Hamilton and Co. The defendant after this purchased his country ink from the new firm and ceased to deal with H. Hamilton and Co. Jamsetjee says the defendant is a partner in the new firm. I do not know whether this is so or not. Hoshangjee gave up the ink-manufacturing business as a trade, and devoted his energies to acting as an agent in some other business, and giving an hour or two to the Skating Rink each day. He, however, to some extent at all events, assisted his uncle and father-in-law Jamsetjee in his ink manufacturing business. Hoshangjee for some six months previous to July last had been coming to the office of Mr. Gilbert, who is the constituted attorney of the plaintiff, and also in Bombay for the Trade Marks Association, and gave him a good deal of information about breaches of trade-marks. In July he gave Mr. Gilbert information as to the defendant. At this time the relations between Hoshangjee and the defendant were very strained. Jamsetjee and his uncle manifestly spoke with very bitter feelings against the defendant. Hoshangjee professes to bear no ill-will towards him. Hoshangjee had not himself purchased any ink from the defendant bearing the condemned labels, and has not given evidence of having any presonal knowledge of such sales by the defendant. Except the sales I am about to mention, Mr. Gilbert has no knowledge of any sales by the defendant since his undertaking of ink bearing the condemned trade-mark. On receiving information from Hoshangjee about the defendant, Mr. Gilbert sent his clerk Bhicoba with Hoshangjee, who was to point out the defendants' shop, to purchase ink from the defendant. Mr. Gilbert's impression is that he told Bhicoba to purchase two or three bottles of "Waterloo" ink, which is the name under which the country-made ink is known, and that he showed his clerk one of the condemned labels. The clerk went with Hoshangjee to the defendant's shop. Hoshangjee did not enter it. Bhicoba made some small purchases of stationery and asked for ink, not "Waterloo" ink, but for ink with a label having a line in the border. This is one of the distinguishing characteristics of the condemned label. The defendant, according to Bhicoba, said he had not got bottles bearing such labels. Bhicoba, though perhaps in the main truthful, is not an accurate witness. The addition of the words "to sell" would make defendant's answer more consistent with what subsequently took place. Bhicoba made a feint of returning all the things he had selected if he did not get the ink with the line labels. The defendant then got up from his seat and was going into his rear shop, when he saw his boy and gave him directions, whereupon the boy brought three bottles from the rear shop, two of copying ink with the condemned labels. Bhicoba bought one of the bottles with the condemned label and went back to Mr. Gilbert with the prize he had thus secured. Mr. Gilbert said that one was not enough, and that he must bring some more. The next day Bhicoba returned to the defendant's shop. He met two of his acquaintances on the way and took them with him. His evidence does not agree with their recollections of what took place. He says that one of his friends purchased a bottle of ink. His friends have no recollection of this. At any rate Bhicoba told the defendant that he had made a mistake in selling him copying ink the day before, and that what he wanted was writing ink with the line label, and that he would not take any other bottles. The defendant told him that he was not allowed to sell such bottles, but that as Bhicoba had purchased some articles the day before, he would sell them to him. Bhicoba then purchased two bottles of writing ink, and one of copying ink bearing the condemned labels. The fair inference to draw from this is that the defendant's statement, made in the correspondence which I have referred to, that he had not, when he gave the undertaking, a single bottle of ink bearing the condemned label, was incorrect, and that he had them some in his shop, but that he had not kept them for the purpose of selling them with the condemned label affixed. When tempted by Bhicoba, his instinct as a Borah trader overcame his scruples, and under the influence of that temptation, he sold the bottles with the condemned labels virtually to the plaintiff himself. The appearance of the bottles of writing fluid bears out this view. On one of them the label is almost defaced, and on the other it is slightly torn. They appear as if they had been neglected in the shop. The bottles of copying fluid appear to have been better cared for, the labels on them presenting rather a fresher appearance. If the case had rested here, I should have felt no difficulty in disposing of it. The defendant, however, denied in an affidavit that he sold the bottles with the labels they now bear to Bhicoba, and he suggests that the allegation that he did so is the result of a conspiracy between Hoshangjee and Bhicoba. Acting with great propriety, his advisers have refrained from calling him. His son has given evidence, but on reading it over, I do not find that he has stated that no ink with the condemned labels other than that sold to Bhicoba has been sold by the defendant since the undertaking. Under the circumstances I have stated, the defendant himself has given no such evidence. The difficulty I feel is whether to treat the case on the footing that the sale to Bhicoba has been the defendant's only sale since the undertaking, or since the contrary has been established by the defendant, to treat this single sale as such single sales are usually treated, namely, as an indication of what has been done in the past, and of what would probably have been done in the future. I feel on the evidence quite satisfied that the defendant has not, since his undertaking, acquired any new stock bearing the condemned labels. My doubt is whether having kept four bottles with the condemned labels, he may not have kept a comparatively large stock and disposed of, or have been about to dispose of it. The interview between Mr. Gilbert and the defendant since the suit affords me no help. As a rule I find that nothing is gained by giving evidence of such interviews. The recollection of witnesses invariably differs as to what is said, and of this one Mr. Gilbert's recollection is far from being distinct. The same remark is applicable to that of Husan Ali Abdulla. The defendant does not object to my granting an injunction, so I shall grant one. An enquiry into damages will enable me to deal with the question of costs. If in such enquiry the plaintiff establish that the defendant has sold jars bearing the condemned labels other than those sold to Bhicoba, I may be in a position to give him damages and costs. If he establishes none such, I cannot of course grant him damages and will deal with costs on the footing of the sale to Bhicoba being the only sale. On the issues I find, (1), that since the defendant's undertaking, he has sold four jars of ink manufactured in Bombay, bearing labels resembling those referred to in the plaint, and which are colourable imitations thereof ; (2), I shall record a similar finding as to the labels in the second issue, and find the third issue in the negative for the defendant, and the fourth issue in favour of the plaintiff. Decree for the injunction as prayed ; the same to be referred to the Commissioner for taking accounts to ascertain what sales or exports, if any, the defendant has effected since the 25th April, 1890, of jars or bottles of country ink bearing labels similar to the labels annexed to the plaint ; and what damages, if any, the plaintiff has sustained thereon.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Iago, 1,550 tons, Captain F W Ouston, cleared yesterday for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Landaura, 2,148 tons, Captain J A Magenis, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, &c., with a general cargo.

THE s s Indrani, 2,337 tons, Captain F L Burkill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Said, in *ballast and two deck passengers. The vessel is* consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nizam, 2,041 tons, Captain J S Leftwich, arrived in harbour on Monday last from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, Mrs. William as a cabin and 9 deck passengers.

THE s s Asama, 2,449 tons, Captain A Smith, cleared yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr D Macalpin, Mr D H Campbell, Mr W Brown, and Mr and Mrs Wilson.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Stuart, 1,354 tons, Captain D Leslie, cleared yesterday for London, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain Horrocks, Lieutenant E Bell, Mr. F R Byng, and Mr Strong.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Col Shortland, Mr W H Patrick, Lieut E M Burn, Col Greig, Capt Jellett, Mr W J Windsor, Hon'ble and Mrs Oodharam and child, Major T L Tottenham, and 398 deck.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer R. Rubattino, Captain G. Merello, arrived yesterday from Genoa :—Col and Mrs Strong, 2 Misses Strong, Mr Vakil, Mr Waisembremt and family, Mr Maxstein, Mr Mafessaute and 2 friends, Mr A Baldini and friend, Mr Sautt and friend. From Aden—Mr Ramasaw and family, Mr Gough and 40 deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Col G Barton, Major Briggs, Mrs Jan Mahomed and one friend, and child, Mrs E M Chinoy, Mrs Rahimtoola Khairaz, Mrs Mahomedbhoy Nensey, Mr Hussonbhoy Nensey, Master Hussonbhoy Nensey, Mr C P Jones, and 65 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Kentigern	1614	Henderson	A	J Mackintosh & Co
„ Clan Stuart	1354	Leslie	B	F Muir & Co
„ Avoca	904	Nacoda	D	A Munji
„ Drachenfels	1459	Togge	F	Glade & Co.
„ Iago	1550	Ouston	K	F Muir & Co
„ Assam	1611	Browne	M	P & O S N Co
„ Krishna	..	Nacoda	..	Shepherd & Co
HARBOUR WALL.				
S.S. Neera	..	Nacoda	..	Shepherd & Co

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean-time, or 8h. 8m. 11·3s a.m. of Greenwich meantime.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S.R. Rubattino	3014	Giacomo	1	F Bozzoni
„ Asia	2236	Laird	2	W& A Graham & Co
„ Asama	2449	Smith	3	K Nixon & Co
„ Pekin	2133	Harris	5	P & O S N Co
„ Arab	2241	Newey	6	K Nixon & Co
„ Imperatrix	2334	Egger	7	A Lloyd's & Co
„ Etolia	2133	Jones	9	K Nixon & Co
„ Mameluke	1702	Gill	10	K Nixon & Co
„ Kirby Hall	1688	Phillips	13	E Bates
„ T.Heymann	1550	Pernam	16	J Mackintosh & Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	R. Rubattino (s)	Giacomo	Genoa, Feb 1.
	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, Feb 20.
	Indrani (s)	Burkill	Port Said, Feb 10.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Iago (s)	Ouston	Hull, &c.
	Clan Stuart (s)	Leslie	London.
	Landaura (s)	Magenis	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Asama, Smith, for Marseilles.
„ Kapurthala, Rothwell, for Karachi, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Indrani, for Havre.
„ Hajeen, for Genoa.
„ Nizam, for China, &c.
„ Drachenfels, for Karachi.
Barque Paula, for Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.
Feb.
18 Borghese s ....Jefferson ....Negapatam.

DEPARTURES.
Feb. 18.—Steamers Chanda, Colaba, Scindia, Rasmara and Chelydra, and ship Falls of Clyde.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 23.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Asia s—18 cases window glass, The Bombay Port Trust ; 8 casks cylinder oil, David Mills Co ; 100 cases medicine, Heerjee Mooljee and Co ; 250 cases candles, Lyon and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.
Asia s—45 cases whisky, Jamsetjee Framjee ; 5 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co ; 25 cases whisky, Treacher and Co ; 25 hogsheads beer, T Morrison and Co.
Clan Mackinnon s—35 cases whisky, R Ramchundra and Co.
Gairloch s—1 hogshead whisky, M Runsee and Co.

FROM LONDON.
Brindisi s—35 packages provisions, D Adowjee.
Rohilla s—4 cases medicine, H Ruttonjee and Co.
Annie Barrow s—21 cases provisions, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy ; 12 cases portwine, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM HULL.
Iago s—100 drums linseed oil, M A Hoosen ; 135 drums linseed oil, & Currimbhoy ; 10 casks acid, K Nuthoo and Co ; 25 drums linseed oil, Walter Nutter and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.
Annie Barrow s—7 cases silvered plate glass, Heerjee Sajeen ; 125 boxes candles, H Hassam Ahamed.
Drachenfels s—53 packages strawboards, S A S Dawood.

FROM CHARENTE.
Brindisi s—25 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co ; 2 cases medicine, Rogers and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.
Clan Fraser s—25 cases brandy, Dossabh Merwanjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Asia s—50 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co ; 4,002 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 1 bale silk waste, Hyim and David ; 70 bales wool, B Fukeerchaund ; 233 bales wool, Mottee Jaitha ; 5 bales wool, Nursey Khatoo.
Kirby Hall s—14,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 405 cwts myrabollams, B Sajeen ; 909 cwts linseed cakes, Glade and Co ; 1,550 cwts myrabollams, Walji Laxamidas ; 44 cwts coir fibre, 168 cwts coir yarn, R Khetsee ; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 22 bales wool, Corsey Kesowjee ; 10,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 327 bales cotton fly and 8 bales twist waste, David Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore, and Co ; 6,003 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.
Clan Stuart s—14 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 70 cwts olibanum, Ismail Visram ; 16 bales skins and hides, M Shapoorjee ; 4¼ cwts ivory, 14 cwts moyeteeth, and 1 case tortoise shell, Ebram Passia and Co.
Rome s—112 bales hides, Owen and Okell.

FOR ANTWERP.
Etona s—42 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 105 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 101 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 300 bales cotton, R Caderbhoy.

FOR HULL.
Aspatria s—2,000 cwts wheat, Dharsee Nanjee and Co ; 2,001 cwts linseed and 400 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co, 2,000 cwts wheat, T Ludha ; 22,011 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 2,855 cwts myrabollams, Nansee Khairaz and Co.
Clio s—340 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Kentigern s—5,998½ cwts linseed and 999 cwts rapeseed, and 6,000 cwts wheat, E. D. Sassoon and Co. 110 bales cotton David Sassoon and Co ; 210 cwts myrabollams, C. Wallack. 100 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 300 cwts weedseed and and 1,800 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.
Coralia s—25 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co ; 440 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Asama s—1,000 cwts teelseed and 2,600 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.
Arab s—150 cwts teelseed, and 1,170 cwts wheat and 2,400 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Etolia s—4,002 cwts linseed Lyon and Co ; 250 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co ; 1,200 cwts castorseed, and 2,700 cwts gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.
Asia s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
Imperatrix s—495 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 1,485 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 1,756 cwts myrabollams, V V Gurtler ; 325 cwts myrabollams, E Spinner and Co.
Therese Huymann s—350 bales cotton, Passoo Heerjee and Co ; 275 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR VENICE.
Thereso Huymann s—560 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers ; 110 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.
Imperatrix s—2,001 cwts castorseed, R Caderbhoy.

FOR ODESSA.
Imperatrix s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers, 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR GENOA.
Hajeen s—100 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 300 bales cotton, and 4,002 cwts gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR SUEZ.
Rome, s—5 cases opium, The Bombay and Persia S N Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Nizam s—90 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co ; 30 bales twist, N J Abraham ; 60 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co ; 150 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co ; 52 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 200 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co ; 50 bales twist, Framjee Hormasjee and Co ; 500 bales cotton E D Sassoon and Co ; 500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.
Pekin s—31 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Pekin s—50 bales twist, The Alliance Cotton, M Co ; 113 bales twist, Cowasjee Brothers.
Nizam s—17 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co.

FOR KOBE.
Nizam s—1,439 bales cotton, and 19 bales twist, Tata and Co., 50 bales twist, The Ripon Manufacturing Co ; 150 bales twist, The Anglo-Indian S and W Co ; 125 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Jamshedjee Bro and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.
Nizam s—75 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON TUESDAY, THE 23RD OF FEBRUARY, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·930	W S W	2	74·1	55·1	61	..	1·55	—0·60
Agra	29·918	N W	4	80·6	58·6	79	0·08	0·82	—0·69
Cawnpore									
Allahabad	29·851	W S W	2	81·5	55·9	63	..	1·46	—0·11
Jhansi	29·903	N	3	84·1	59·7	59	..	1·39	+0·45
Jacobabad	29·993	W N W	4	83·5	45·1	40	..	0·10	—0·40
Karachi	30·012	N E	14	81·9	60·0	50	..	0·31	—0·52
Ajmere	29·982	Calm.	3	80·3	54·2	63	...	1·19	+0·53
Deesa	29·956	W	10	88·2	60·4	35	..	0·55	+0·18
Rajkote	30·003	N E	8	86·4	56·0	76	..	..	—0·50
Veraval	29·973	N	14	83·8	56·3	76	..	..	..
Neemuch	29·974	N W	7	84·8	51·8	44	..	0·21	—0·36
Indore	29·949	W N W	3	85·5	52·1	48	..	0·87	—0·09
Saugor	29·878	N	3	86·3	56·8	56	..	0·75	—1·36
Jubbulpur	29·895	S W	..	85·1	54·9	63	..	1·95	—0·09
Hoshangabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khandwa	29·917	Calm.	5	88·2	60·1	45	..	0·34	—0·91
Raipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagpur	29·881	W N W	6	93·8	63·3	37	..	0·57	—1·41
Amraoti	29·903	W	4	92·8	65·3	27	..	0·33	—1·86
Akola	29·925	N E	5	91·9	61·9	34	..	..	—2·50
Surat	29·932	N N W	F	88·1	64·5	73	...	..	—0·25
Malegaon	29·968	N W	6	90·4	56·9	81	..	..	—1·54
Bombay	29·929	N E	17	83·3	72·0	68	..	0·01	—0·36
Poona	29·967	Calm.	7	91·5	56·9	47	..	0·68	—0·98
Sholapore	29·959	S E	9	94·7	62·6	29	..	..	—1·31
Ratnagiri	29·890	N	7	86·9	71·9	53	...	0·01	—0·93
Belgaum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goa	29·891	N	12	85·6	71·9	79	..	..	..
Karwar	29·845	E	3	86·7	64·9	79	..	0·14	—2·61
Mangalore	29·885	E N E	3	87·3	71·4	86	..	2·01	—1·68
Calicut	29·893	E	8	88·8	72·6	79	..	3·97	—3·32
Cochin	29·866	N E	M	89·3	70·6	71	..	9·21	—1·21
Bangalore	29·929	S W	2	83·2	59·9	60	..	0·66	—4·01
Secunderabad	29·904	N W	5	96·3	63·9	40	..	..	—2·09
Masuliptm.	29·873	Calm.	3	88·1	66·6	93	..	0·55	—8·04
Bellary	29·881	Calm.	4	97·0	67·9	33	..	0·72	—1·77
Cuddapah	29·873	S S E	...	100·7	70·6	45	..	0·53	—6·40
Madras	29·876	W S W	10	83·2	72·2	82	...	..	..
Coimbatore	29·919	S W	5	93·3	64·8	80	..	2·44	—3·51
Trichinopoly	29·899	Calm.	5	93·5	72·4	76	..	4·88	—6·55
Negapatam	29·866	W N W	5	84·9	72·7	79	..	33·98	+1·05
Colombo, (22nd Feb.)	29·885	Calm.	6	87·0	75·0	79	..	38·05	+13·63

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has risen briskly at Karachi, Jacobabad and Neemuch, but has changed irregularly and by small amounts in other places. Readings are highest in Sind and lowest on the Malabar and Coromandel coasts and also at Allahabad. Gradients to the north of Lat. 14° are moderately steep, while to its south the readings are nearly uniform. The isobars indicate the existence of a depression to the eastwards of Long. 80°. The barometer reads below the normal everywhere, the deficiency being least in Sind and Gujerat and greatest to the eastwards of Long. 80°. Winds over the North-West Provinces are feebly cyclonic while variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been moderate to fresh at Karachi, Veraval, Deesa, Bombay, Goa and Madras and generally light in other places. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Karachi and 12 at Bombay, Ratnagiri and Karwar. The maximum temperature variations are small in all districts. The highest maximum was 101° at Cuddapah. The night temperature is 4° in excess of the average at Agra, Surat, Madras and Trichinopoly, while elsewhere it aproximates to the normal. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Neemuch and Indore (52°). Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are partially clouded at Agra, Allahabad, Jhansi, Ajmere, Masulipatam, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. A few drops of rain have fallen at Agra. The isobars as well as the isabnormals show the existence of a large depression to the north of Lat. 15° and to the east of Long. 80° and the weather appears to be unsettled. Pressure is high in Sind and low along the whole of the West Coast and it is probable that fresh to strong northwesterly winds will blow on and off the West Coast. Elsewhere the weather is fine and settled.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 13th February, 1892 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	50,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	14,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office, Rs. 20,66,111-0-11 Public Deposits at Branches „ 36,49,302-11-2	57,15,413	12	1
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	221,12,203	6	2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	83,854	6	4
Sundries	3,78,462	5	6
Total Rs.	346,89,933	14	1
ASSETS.			
Government Securities	30,19,471	10	2
Other authorised Investments	11,42,559	14	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	98,21,162	7	7
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	21,88,353	10	11
Bills discounted and purchased	74,15,199	9	7
Balances with other Banks	1,00,844	0	8
Bullion	14,617	8	11
Dead stock	2,86,659	4	4
Stamps	11,380	15	9
Sundries	23,204	10	4
	240,31,413	12	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	106,58,480	1	11
Rs.	346,89,933	14	1

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending 13th February, 1892.)

DESCRIPTION	1892.	1891.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	732	732	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	35,579	33,445	2,134	..	..	22,832
Goods	64,710	56,701	8,009	..	26,803	..
Other earnings	4,309	3,245	1,064	..	8,496	..
Weekly total	1,04,598	93,391	11,207	..	..	..
Aggregate	6,38,919	6,26,472	..	..	12,447	..

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Bungalow with Outhouses, Stables, &c., at Parli Hill, Bandora, facing the sea.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, at the instance of Mrs. Annie Margaret Gray, the widow and executrix of John Temperly Gray, late of Bombay, European Physician, deceased, put up for sale by Public Auction (unless previously privately disposed of by private contract) on the premises, the following very valuable landed property:—

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed executrix of the said John Temperley Gray, deceased, in all that piece or parcel of land or grass ground admeasuring 3880 63-100 square yards (more or less) and forming part of plot or survey No. 250 (which said plot or survey number is now registered with other property in the Books of the Collector of Tanna in the name of Mr. James Dickson) together with the bungalow built thereon bearing Municipal No. 3-1331 situated on Parli Hill, near Bandora, in the sub-district of Salsette District, Tanna, and bounded on the north partly by land belonging to the said James Dickson and partly by land belonging to Hormusjee Jamasjee, on the south by land belonging to Manuel Gonsalves, on the east by the Parli Hill Main Road, and on the west by land belonging to Hormusjee Jamasjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of old unserviceable stock at the Bombay Tramway Co., Ld., Stable, Lower Colaba.

On FRIDAY, the 26th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a large quantity of old stock, consisting of cast-iron road points, gunny bags, old iron rails and shoes, papers, iron pipes, farrier rasps and files, horse clippers, candle dust, castings, &c., &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong bay Arab horse, aged, 14-1, regularly driven in single harness, very quiet.
1 strong well-bred waler gelding, 6 years, 15-1, showy goes.
1 handsome strong Bareilly cart, in very good order.
1 do. strong victoria, with removable coach-box.
1 strong palanquin office shigram in good order.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Victoria and Prince's Docks, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Docks—

A quantity of sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

BONA FIDE.

On SUNDAY, the 5th March next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parli Hill, Bandora, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved french polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs, books, wines, linen, a double B. C. F. gun, in case, by "Holland," a single barrel C. F. rifle, in case, by "Holland," racing and gentleman saddles and bridles, fowls, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of a Gentleman who has left India.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable vacant pieces of land with chawls, &c., suitable for erecting mills, residences, or bungalows, situated at Parel Road, next to the Chinchpoogly Fire Brigade Station, and a little further from the Great Eastern S. and W. Co. Mills.

Under instructions from the Commissioner, High Court, (Suit No. 504 of 1886, Ranibai vs. Thaker Munjee Khetsey and another), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 7th proximo, and the following days, at 5-30 p.m. each day until the whole is disposed of, put up for sale by Public Auction the whole of the very valuable land containing 18,900 square yards in 36 separate lots.

For further particulars and catalogue of the conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, February 24, 1892.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE of valuable Landed Property on the Parel Tank Road at Parel.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., at 4p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Sha Tejpal Coresey, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Yeshwantrao Bhaskerjee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 31st day of December, 1889, and in the Indenture of further charge dated the 16th day of March, 1891, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of ground, with the messuage or bungalow, chawls, outhouses, well and plantations, hereditaments and premises erected, built, and standing thereon, situate at Parel on the eastern side of and fronting on the eastern side of the said Parel Tank Road in Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue for Government Toka under old Nos. 103, 127, 127, 129, new No. 14249a, 14303, 13, 14303a, and new survey No. 2a-2475, 4-2477, 2-2474 No.1a-2474, and for sanad land old No. 39, new 14492, and new Survey No. 1-23473, admeasuring 5036 1-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Antone, on the west by the Parel Tank Road, on the north by a public passage, on the south by the property of Narayen Mahadhoba, and which said bungalow, chawls, and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under street No. 1189, ward No. 2486, street No. 1181, ward No. 2487, street No. 1182, ward No. 2188, and the said piece or parcels of land or ground formerly were and are now occupied by the said mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On TUESDAY, the 1st March, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Colaba Causeway next to Messrs. Leopold and Co., the valuable handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, glass and crockeryware, China flower vases, table ornaments, pictures, carpets, door curtains, etc., the property of a gentleman.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF FULLY GOOD BENGAL COTTON.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, by order of Mr. Mukhonlal Govindram, and on account and at the risk of the New Moffussil Company, Limited.

In the jutha of Khimjee Visram—
100 full-pressed bales fully good Bengal cotton.
In the jutha of Toolsidass Morarjee—
100 full-pressed bales fully good Bengal cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA FIDE.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Belvedere Hill, Mazagon, next to the Bhandarwada Reservoir, the valuable and handsome French-polished dining-room, drawing-room, and bed-room furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate, full-size mahogany slate billiard table by Thurston & Co., with balls, cues, six light Hinks' lamp, &c., complete, a sweet-toned mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer, rich table ornaments, handsome lamps, pictures, Brussels and Persian carpets, a large collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of P. G. ASHDOWN, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

Also one light and stylish single-seated brougham with spring doors, in first-rate order, lately the property of Mr. RIENZI WALTON.

SALE OF Valuable Landed Property in Khetwady 7th Street, outside the Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Mr. Nanabhoy Jamsetjee, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 7th day of February, 1883, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of ground, together with the messuage or bungalow and buildings standing thereon, situate in Khetwady 7th Street, without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 244 and one-ninth square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of quit and ground rent under Nos. 2153 and 2173, and assessed by the Collector and Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1986 and Street No. 24, and bounded on the east by the aforesaid Khetwady 7th Street, on the west by Khetwady 8th Street, on the north by the property of Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee, and on the south by the property of Fatmabeebee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. Balkrishna V. N. Kirtikar, the mortgagees' solicitor, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of the property of the New Apollo Press Company, Limited, at Lower Colaba.

Under instructions from Messrs. Meherally Dewraj Master and Hassumbhoy Somjee, the liquidators of the New Apollo Press Company, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will, unless previously disposed of by private contract, put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 9th proximo, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned property of the Company:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, press houses, warehouses, and other buildings standing thereon, situate in Thomas Street, at Lower Colaba, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 8,860 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 1, 21, 34, 35, new Nos. 16, 666, 4722, 4731, 47, 32, old Survey Nos. 31, 32, 33, and new Survey No. 9577 and by the Municipality under ward Nos. 412, 413, 414, 618, and street Nos. 51, 52, 53, 81, bounded on the east by Thomas Street, on the west by vacant ground belonging to Government, on the north partly by Thomas Street and partly by Nowrojee Cross Lane, and on the south by Jamsetjee Bunder, belonging to Government, together with all the engines, boilers, gearing, shafts, presses, plant, fixtures, machinery, appliances, implements, utensils, and stores of the said Company, which are now in and about the said premises, or any or other of them or any part thereof.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Liquidators at their office in Shamji Hassaji Street, No. 20, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, February 24, 1892.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, to arrive.

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

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i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

JUNIOR ARMY AND NAVY STORES, LD.,
YORK HOUSE, LONDON.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY,
Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.
CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 53 per doz. qts. and Rs. 28 per doz. pts., nett cash.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

NOTICE.
BALUCHISTAN
"SIBI HORSE SHOW FOR 1892"

WILL be held at SIBI, on MONDAY, the 29th February, 1892, and three days following.

RAI BAHADAR HITTU RAM, C.I.E.,
Extra Assistant Commissioner and Honorary Secretary.
Sibi, 20th January, 1892.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR esources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GIBBS and COMPANY (Limited).—PORTLAND CEMENT, BEST in the market. Trade Mark, G in Diamond.

GIBBS' PORTLAND CEMENT SUPPLIED

to LIVERPOOL DOCKS	50,000 tons.
The NEW TAY BRIDGE	10,000 tons.
DUBLIN HARBOUR BOARD	5,000 tons.
DUBLIN CORPORATION	3,000 tons.
GLASGOW WATERWORKS	3,500 tons.
MANCHESTER WATERWORKS	9,000 tons.
BARROW DOCKS	7,000 tons, &c

GIBBS and COMPANY (Limited).—The THAMES PORTLAND CEMENT WORKS, Grays, Essex. London Office, 79, Mark-lane, E.C. This Cement has also Engineers' testimonials and prices can be obtained from
RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 3 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for Doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS. &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. I will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT.
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having hose and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

18 bales grey shirtings.
1 case khakee dress brocade.
4 cases white calico.
2 „ white shirtings.
5 „ colored prints.
5 „ dhoties.

A Spaniel dog of high breed, good ratter, a regular beauty, the property of a gentleman.

On account and at the risk of Khoja Bulloobhoy Vulee—
42 bales grey piece-goods manufactured in local mills.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, February 24, 1892.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT TEMBKER STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, by order of Yeshwadabai, widow and executrix of Govind Gungadhur Phadke, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Sharifabai, widow of Shaik Munnoo bin Mynoodin, surviving mortgagor, the following property on the premises THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p. m.

All that piece or parcel of Government ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises thereon, standing, situate, lying and being without the Fort, in the island of Bombay, at New Town, fronting on the east side of Tembker Street, in the sub-district of the Fort of Bombay. The said house is assessed by the Municipality under No. 10, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1193, new No. 8358, old Survey No. 1-2322, new Survey No. 3774, and the ground containing by admeasurement 75 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say:—On or towards the east by Sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by the said Tembker Street, on or towards the north by the house of Comerally Sarang, and on or towards the south by the house of Moonsee Mahomed Hoosein.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Shamrao Pandurung, Attorney for the abovenamed Yeshwadabai, widow, at his office, Forbes Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, February 24, 1892.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 23.

THE price of Bar Silver advanced 1-16d. per oz. in London yesterday, say to 41⅛d. and Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. higher in Fours, and 9-16 in 4½ per cents, at £69⅞ and £69, respectively. No further news regarding the metal is to hand from New York, that market having been closed yesterday. Consols in London were ⅛ higher, at 95¼; Indian Sterling Loan having been unchanged at 107½; but the market rate of discount was put up ⅛ per cent. on short London Bills, at 2⅜ per cent. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 3 11-16d. French Rentes in Paris were ½ per cent. higher at 96; Paris Exchange on London advanced three centimes to fcs. 25·24.

The Wheat Market became quiet in tone yesterday, and prices declined ½d. per cental both for No. 1 Soft White and White Delhi, on the spot in Liverpool, at 7s. 9½d. per cental for the former and 7s. 6½d. for the latter, ex-quay. Linseed was flat, with prices drooping; and Bombay Seed, to arrive, was 6d. per quarter lower, at 40s. 6d. ex-quay.

Cotton in Liverpool closed last evening in favour of buyers, for ready stuff; but steady for Arrivals, the total Sales having been 8,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. Spot prices were all unchanged; but Arrivals were 1-32d. lower on all positions, excepting May-June, in which the decline was 3-64d., the extreme quotations being 3 43-64d. for February and February-March deliveries, and 3 27-32d. for June-July. The day's Imports were 8,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

Our Local Cotton Market has been quiet again to-day, with spinners entirely out of it, and exporters buyers to only a small extent, while prices have given way to the extent of Re. 1 per candy. The purchases reported sum up 1,900 bales, made up of 800 each of new Damergaum, at Rs. 165; and Dhulia, at Rs. 150-1½; and 100 each of Karanja Ginned, at Rs. 165; Broach Ginned, at Rs. 187; and Pachora, at Rs. 151 per candy.

WHEAT.—There has been no return of activity in this market, and though the feeling remains firm, and the lately enhanced prices are maintained, business continues to be upon only a small scale.

SEEDS are dull, and very little has been done in any kind to-day. *Linseed* is again 1¼ anna per cwt. lower, at Rs. 6-9-0 to Rs. 6-11-6 per cwt.; but other descriptions are unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	14,221 bales.
Wheat	45,766 cwts.
Linseed	43,595 „
Rapeseed	3,010 „
Gingelly	16,420 „
Poppyseed	677 „
Groundnuts	8,463 „
Castorseed	6,728 „

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. The Ursa (s), for early March loading, has been fixed at 19s. 6d. per ton for one picked port; and business has been done, for February shipment, to Hull, at 19s. 3d. to 19s. 6d. per ton; and Humburg, at 19s. for Seeds, and 20s. for Cotton; also for March shipment to Antwerp, at 19s. 6d., and to Liverpool, for light cargo, at 18s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—Yesterday's closing rate for Credits was named at opening this morning, say 1s. 4⅛d., quotations for Bank Remittance having been rather easier at 1s. 3 29-32d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 15-16d. for Demand; but no Private Paper coming out at the above quotation, the rate for three months' sights Credits soon became 1s. 4 3-32d., and there having been a moderate enquiry for Bank Remittance, this also receded, say, to 1s. 3⅞d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 29-32d. for Demand; but the amount of business put through to-day has been but small either way, and the market closed quiet, as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 29-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3⅞d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 15-16d.	„
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-32d.	„
Francs 3 months' sight	1·69¼.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm at a slight reduction from yesterday's final rates, Fours having been quoted at 105 1-16 for Cash, 105 for the 2nd March account, and at 104 15-16 for the settlement fixed for the 30th of the same month, there having been buyers at the last-named rate, and these having also been the closing quotations. For 4½ per cents. 104¼ is now the nominal quotation.

SHARES have been quiet, and, with a few exceptions, unchanged in value. There has been rather more enquiry for Cotton Press Scrip, and Volkarts and Manmar Press shares have each advanced Rs. 5 per share. Bombay-Burma, first issue, are Rs. 25 higher. Bank of Bombay shares have further advanced to Rs. 975 per share.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, FEB. 23.

The barometer has risen briskly in the Western desert and slowly over a greater part of North-West India, and along the West Coast; elsewhere it has fallen slowly. The pressure is highest in Sind; and readings decrease slowly eastward to low pressure area in North Bengal. The pressure is very uniform in the southern part of the Indian region. The wind blows Westerly down the Gangetic plain, northerly over the Central and western parts of the country, south-westerly at the head of the bay, and generally easterly elsewhere. The force is fresh in Bengal, and West Coast. The temperature has on the whole fallen, the mean temperature is about the normal, except in Bengal, where it is slightly excessive. Light showers have fallen in Bhamo, Agra, Murree, Colombo, and Jeypore. Weather promises to be generally fine with cool northerly wind in North-West India.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

FEBRUARY 23.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
CHINA.—Via Penang, interrupted. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz, Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St Vincent, perfect.

Telegraphic communication with Assab and Massowah interrupted through failure of Assab-Perim cable. Gunboat will leave Perim for Assab every Thursday and Sunday during interruption of cable.

Cable Zanzibar Mombassa interrupted. At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchinsk and Possiet.

Route via El Arich interrupted.
Bangkok Saigon line interrupted.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian Frontier.
Singapore Saigon cable interrupted.
Telegrams for Salvador except La Libertad can only be accepted at sender's risk.
Mails for Persian Gulf except for Gwadur and Jask close at Karachi at 6 a.m. on Thursday 25th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 23rd February, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..
Teheran	23	2	48 p.m.	..	21
Suez	23	2	40 p.m.	..	11

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 23rd February, 1892.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	15	–	3
„ Kurrachee	..	13	–	1
„ Madras	..	53	–	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, FEB. 22.

10 p.m.	78·1

TUESDAY, FEB. 23.

6 a.m.	73·1
10 a.m.	79·6
2 p.m.	81·7
4 p.m.	81·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HAWES—February 10, at Golaghat, the wife of Sidney W Hawes, of a son.

HAYCOCK—January 26, at Jhansi, the wife of H B Haycock, M W Department, of a daughter.

MAWER—February 9, at No 2, Old Court House Corner, Calcutta, the wife of W H Mawer, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

KAYE—JAMES—February 18, at St Bartholomew's Church, Barrackpur, Bengal, by the Rev W J Wickins, M A, James Levett Kaye, Lieutenant, Indian Staff Corps, Attache in the Indian Foreign Office, to Edith Mary, only daughter of Stephen Harvey James, of St. Inst-in Penwith, Cornwall, Indian Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of India.

MARSHALL—LUCAS—February 4, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Ven Archdeacon MacCarthy, Mary Kathleen, daughter of the late John James Lucas, to W Marshall, of Berah and Dhubri.

DEATHS.

RYAN—December 24, Elleanor Harriet Ryan, wife of Mr C W Ryan, and daughter of C Ross, Esq.

BURTON-JONES—February 15, Sophia Burton-Jones, wife of E T Burton-Jones, and daughter of C Ross, Esq.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1892.

THE Report on the operations of the Post Office of India for the year 1890-91 has just been published, with a congratulatory Resolution of the Government of India on the progress and improvement effected in the twelve months. The fastest railway service yet seen in this country has been introduced between Calcutta, Bombay, and Northern India, and the mail transit between Madras and Central, and Northern India, considerably accelerated. Near the close of the year the Nagpur and Bengal line was opened, but unfortunately the anticipations that the more direct line would enable the mails to save some eleven hours, between Bombay and Calcutta have not been even partially fulfilled. The Report states with discouraging brevity that it is not probable that the line will be used for the through mail for some time to come. For local postal purposes of course the line is utilised. There has been a notable increase of the mileage of the Imperial mail lines of the four classes—railways, mail-carts, runners and boats, and steamers, giving an increase of 3,265 miles, bringing the present total to 74,393 miles. The mileage when analysed gives runners and boats the first place with 74,393 miles. The railways increased by nearly eight hundred miles, bringing the mileage utilised for post-office purposes to 16,500. It seems strange that railways should not be always and everywhere used for the carriage of the mails. But such appears to be the case, for mention ~~is made of the fact~~ that fifty miles of railway not hitherto used for the transmission of mails have been now pressed into the service. The mileage of steamers is just over twelve thousand, while the mail-carts run four thousand miles. The chief sections of new railways opened during the year, besides the Nagpur-Bengal, were the South Indian, the Southern Mahratta, the Delhi, Umballa, and Kalka, and the Tirhoot State line. The opening of the Umballa-Kalka railway enabled the mail-carts on that route to be taken off. Other lines of carts and runners were also discontinued in favour of the quicker transit. On the other hand, a considerable number of new runner lines were opened, principally in Madras, where nearly two thousand miles of foot line were added to the Imperial Post, and in the Punjab new cart lines were established. In addition to the Imperial mail lines, there are some thirty-five thousand miles of district post lines, the total length of the lines over which mails were carried being over one hundred and nine thousand miles.

There has thus been not only a considerable acceleration in the delivery of mails, but a large increase in the area over which they are distributed. Three hundred and eighteen millions of letters and parcels were issued for delivery during the year, an increase of thirteen millions over the previous twelvemonth. Under one head there was a very satisfactory decrease; that of unpaid letters, which were six hundred thousand less than formerly, the number being, however, still far too large, amounting to over twenty-six millions. Post-cards are growing in popularity, over one hundred millions being delivered, of which six millions were in excess of the previous year. This is the more noticeable as the number of letters went up being three millions. The parcels numbered nearly two millions, newspapers a million and six hundred thousand, and books and patterns over ten millions, showing an increase of nearly seventeen hundred thousand; very good for India though not to be spoken of in the same breadth as the 163,000,000 newspapers distributed through the post office in the United Kingdom. The Indian Post Office evidently enjoys the full confidence of her Majesty's Indian subjects, and nowhere more than in the Bombay Presidency, where the proportion of letters and post-cards is over two for each person, while in Bengal, Burma, and in the Punjab it is rather more than one apiece. Several useful innovations were successfully made during the year in the working of the inland post. The system of paying revenue by money orders was for the first time extended to certain districts in the Madras Presidency, and the districts of Delhi, Ferozepore Sealkote and Lahore in the Punjab. The same system was extended to parts of Bengal for the payment of rent. The agency of the Post Office, which it was decided in the year 1890 to utilise for the summoning of army reservists has now been utilised for recalling of sepoys on leave—an irksome duty of which the district officers are now relieved. The experiment of receiving payment at the Post Offices for salt supplied to purchasers in Rajputana and the Punjab on the through traffic system, has been tried and pronounced satisfactory. Five small wars necessitated the organisation of five field post offices, to accompany the force sent to the Zhob Valley, the Miranzai and Hazara Expeditions, the Wuntho Expedition, and the troops sent to Manipur. The Post Office arrangements earned the unqualified approval of the military authorities. Having regard to the multiplicity and diversity of these services to the State and the public, it would really seem as if the gibe of an angry "tax-payer" writing to the *Times*, may be one day realised, and the Post Office undertake the selling of newspapers and of loaves of bread and all other everyday work. The principle of never sparing the willing horse would cover these and other developments.

The year was remarkable for progress accomplished in the foreign post as well as in the internal. Thanks mainly to the pertinacity of Mr. Henniker Heaton, the rate of postage on letters from India to the United Kingdom was reduced from four and a half annas to two and a half, so that it is now not more expensive to correspond with friends or men of business in England than in San Francisco. The rate of postage to Aden has been assimilated to the Indian rate. An arrangement made with the British East African Company has introduced the money order system through Mombassa, into the post offices of the Imperial Company in their vast territory. Two orders taken in India remitted Rs. 175 to Mombassa, while two hundred and thirty-six orders, no doubt, taken in that settlement, transferred to India sixteen thousand rupees. The balance of postal exchange with East Africa is so far clearly in favour of this country. Money orders between India and Malta have also been introduced, and here also the remittances to India have been the larger. There is now a value payable post to and from Ceylon, and an exchange of parcels with South Australia. For internal business, the postal money orders, and telegraphic orders have been freely resorted to. The total value of the seven millions of money orders was fifteen millions and three-quarters of rupees. Bengal had the lion's share of these, Calcutta remitting eighty-three-and-a-half lakhs of rupees, and receiving one hundred and forty-three lakhs. The disparity between the remittances and the receipts is due to what Mr. Fanshawe terms the "enormous" use made of the value payable system by the merchants and tradesmen of Calcutta. The remittances from Burma, the North-West, and Oudh are largely in excess of the payments there. The exchange of money orders with Native States, especially with Gwalior and Patiala, is increasing. This branch of business is decidedly profitable to the Post Office, the fees being little short of twenty lakhs. The number of telegraphic money orders was large, amounting to nearly ninety-three lakhs of rupees, the commission realised being nearly a lakh. Nearly half this amount was remitted from Burma to the Madras Presidency by contractors and other business men. This branch of the money order system lends itself to fraud; pilgrims and other natives when on a journey readily confiding to chance acquaintances their names and place of origin. Nothing is so easy as for the confidante to telegraph to a brother or other relations for fifty rupees or more which when telegraphed, he receives at the post office, and disappears. The precautions taken have, however, reduced this industry to manageable proportions. There were only two cases last year. Near Ahmedabad a swindler telegraphed in the name of a friend to his brother in Aligurh for Rs. 50. The money was sent, and the personator absconded; to avoid arrest he committed suicide. In the other case, in Assam, the personator got away with the money, and his suicide has not as yet been reported. It is by no means uncommon for those who have trifled with the Post Office to take refuge in self-slaughter from the wrath of the Postmaster-General. The clever rascal Hondu Sakharam, who last year forged one-rupee notes, engraving them on a piece of white stone which he worked with his finger, and then notemarked and perforated with infinite labour and skill, was with his chief accomplice arrested by the Bombay Police, and being convicted sentenced to ten years in the Andamans. One of the clerks in the Bombay Post Office who helped to put some of the thousand notes into circulation committed suicide as soon as he heard of the forger's arrest. Other instances are not wanting of Post Office delinquents passing sentence on themselves. It is perhaps just as well that a high sense of the enormity of the crime of malfeasance is entertained, seeing that the money order business has enormously developed. While providing the public with a convenient and safe means of making small payments amounting in the aggregate to nearly twenty crores, the department has to receive and distribute money in all parts of the country, making provision for the transport of large sums and their distribution at the doors of the people to whom they are sent—a task which is sufficiently onerous for the local postmasters and postmen. The mere audit of transactions so complicated, and extending over the whole of India and Burma—to say nothing of East Africa—is no small matter. The record of the multifarious work carried on with such satisfactory results by the Post Office makes Mr. Fanshawe's annual report a very interesting contribution to the current history of British India.

THE case of those who predict conscription in England is somewhat strengthened by the report of the Inspector-General of Recruiting for the past year. Twelve months ago, it will be remembered, all manner of devices were suggested with a view to making the army more attractive. Though the numbers of men and boys enlisted have been slightly in excess of those recorded in the previous period, the recruiting officers were unable to bring the Army to its full strength by five thousand. The cavalry, as has always been the case, is so popular that the recognised strength has been exceeded by four hundred, and it is satisfactory to find that though doubtless some of the men have not the amount of bone which may be deemed desirable, the deficiency in the Artillery is confined to sixty-three. This is a matter upon which the authorities may be allowed to congratulate themselves, for last year the outlook was so discouraging that it was even contemplated to give the field and garrison batteries a more comely uniform. Although there is a slight improvement in the total of the whole regiment the garrison batteries, which require men of larger mould, is 419 below strength, and it would appear necessary that some extra inducement be offered. The Royal Engineers as well as the cavalry are above the strength, that corps offering so many advantages. Unfortunately the infantry of the line, which taken all round is the branch of the service most frequently called into requisition, is far below strength owing to drafts of 18,000 trained men having joined the reserve. The strength of the Army Reserve is now greater than it has been since the present system was inaugurated, but this is at the cost of efficiency in the line battalions, in which there are not less than twenty-three thousand men who cannot yet be termed efficients. During the year there has been a much greater loss from "preventible" causes than has been recorded since the year 1886, including 4,631 desertions, which is the highest total since 1887. Deducting 1,707 men who during the year rejoined from desertion, the net loss under this head is found to be 2,924, which again is the highest figure since 1887. The number of discharges by purchase has increased in like manner from 2,897 in 1890 to 3,088 in 1891, and in 1,465 cases the discharge was claimed within three months of enlistment. These figures, also, are the highest since 1887. The number of men discharged for misconduct continues to diminish. These are satisfactory statements, but they do not compensate for the continued decrease of the infantry, the unpopularity of which is year by year more strikingly apparent. It must not be imagined that because the numbers have increased in the cavalry that increased efficiency has been proportionate, for when recent cavalry drafts were wanted for India volunteers from other regiments were asked for, as the men in the depot were not fit to come. The report of Lord Wantage's Committee, which is nearly ready, may possibly find a satisfactory solution of the difficulty which is now experienced in keeping the army up to the requisite strength.

THE Australian mail brings further accounts of the Elder exploration expedition into the Northern Territory of South Australia, into the districts adjoining which, as we stated a fortnight ago, it is the desire of the local Government to import Indian coolies. The Hon'ble Mr. Playford, the South Australian Premier, is still in India pursuing enquiries, and the Government will doubtless come to some conclusion in the matter shortly after his return. How greatly irrigation work is needed in the interior may be gathered from the story of the hardships and privations suffered by the party which Mr. David Lindsay led into hitherto unexplored regions. It was intended to investigate three separate tracts, and about a year ago the party set out. They travelled four hundred miles in twenty-five days without finding water. A hundred and fifty miles were added to that journey before good water was obtained, and the camels which had been imported from this country were so weak that they could no longer travel. It then became necessary to leave the unexplored country, and travel by way of the gold diggings to known water. This was done after consultation with all the officers, and the committee in Melbourne was communicated with. It was contemplated to strike out in a new direction into the unexplored country, for this is the best equipped expedition that has ever sallied forth in quest of knowledge, and the repulse was deemed only a temporary one. It appears, however, that further delay was in store. For some reason or another, not less than four of the principal officers determined to resign, and affairs are now at a standstill. The medical officer, the geologist, the botanist, and zoologist, and a general assistant have left, their resignations being accepted by the committee. Mr. Leech, the second-in-command, also tendered his resignation, but it does not appear to have been accepted. Mr. Lindsay is now on his way to Geraldton to confer as to future operations. For two-and-a-half months, owing to an abnormally dry season, the party were on short allowance of water and for many days without a drop for either man or beast. Few constitutions will bear usage of this kind, and the inability to endure prolonged hardships may have led these gentlemen to decide upon leaving. The *Leader*, however, hints at friction.

THE International Sanitary Conference was expected to close its labours the week the mail left London and we may shortly be furnished with authoritative particulars as to the conclusions arrived at. Mr. Stillman, the *Times* correspondent, went from Rome to Venice to watch the proceedings, but the details furnished by him are not entirely clear. He told us about the difficulty which apparently led to Sir Thomas Sutherland, chairman of the P. and O. Company, being asked by her Majesty's Government to proceed from Monte Carlo to Venice, but has not acquainted us with the decision finally come to. There is to be no more quarantine for vessels but infected passengers will be landed at Suez and disinfectants used before the voyage through the Canal is resumed. The point about which a difference sprung up between England and other powers was as to the desirability of exempting troopers as well as mail steamers from the rule. In this matter it appears to have been a case of *Athanasius contra mundum*, and England has probably abandoned or at any rate modified her objection to the French proposals. It is satisfactory at all events to learn that the term quarantine practically disappears after many years' hard fighting in which the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has taken a prominent and useful part.

As people are beginning to think of their hot weather arrangements, it may be of interest to state on good authority that it is improbable owing to H. E. the Viceroy's visit at the end of March that the Governor will leave Bombay for Mahableshwar before the end of the first week of April. His Excellency will probably arrive at Mahableshwar about April 27, after fulfilling engagements at Jinjira and Bhownugger.

THE s. s. Siam, with the incoming English mails is expected to arrive here at 4 a.m. on Sunday, the 28th.

THE Bombay Legislative Council sat yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of H. E. the Governor, for the purpose of passing the second reading of the Vaccination Bill. A lengthy discussion took place on the question of compulsory vaccination from animal and human lymph. The Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik moved several amendments to the Bill, and in the course of his remarks contended that the only safe lines on which the new Act could be applied would be the same as the Act of Bombay which had worked smoothly during the last fifteen years, and that parents and guardians of children should be at liberty to choose at all times whether animal or human lymph should be used in the vaccination of their children. His Excellency contended that the Bill favoured vaccination from animal lymph when possible; and it was only in cases of dangerous delay when animal lymph was not procurable that the Governor in Council was empowered to use direct by notification that the lymph taken from human beings was to be used. The Bill passed its second reading by the unanimous vote of the Council.

AT a meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University held last evening, under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood, Vice-Chancellor, the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang proposed that the honorary degree of Doctor in the Faculty of Law should be conferred on the Hon. Sir Raymond West. In the course of his remarks Mr. Telang reviewed at considerable length Sir Raymond West's eminent public services and especially those he had rendered to the Bombay University. Sir Raymond's great abilities and attainments were not confined to the subject of law only to which his official career had been mostly devoted, but outside that sphere he was a man who had thought much, studied much, and had written with authority, great ability, and power. He had been associated with Sir Raymond West in the Syndicate for nearly ten years, and during that period he (Mr. Telang) could testify not only to the great assiduity with which he had worked but to the great power he had brought to bear on its deliberations, his vast command of academic traditions, and his extensive capacity to deal with the various questions as they came before him. In all respects Sir Raymond was a "fit and proper person to receive such a degree," and he hoped the Senate would pass the resolution with acclamation. Dr. Peterson, in seconding the motion, also dwelt on Sir Raymond West's long connection with the University, and the important services he had rendered it. The resolution, having been supported by Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, was adopted, and the Senate adjourned. An extended report of the proceedings will be given in our next issue.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.

LONDON, FEB. 23.

The Indian Councils Bill has passed through all its stages in the House of Lords and has been introduced and read a first time in the House of Commons.

THE SMALL HOLDINGS BILL.

The first reading of the Small Holdings Bill has been taken in the House of Commons, the opposition receiving the measure favourably.

THE FRAUDS ON THE HANSARD UNION.

The Treasury has instituted a prosecution against Mr. Bottomley and Sir Henry Aaron Isaacs, a former Lord Mayor of London, for defrauding the Hansard Union of £30,000.

OPENING OF THE HUNGARIAN PARLIAMENT.

BUDAPEST, FEB. 22.

The Hungarian Parliament was opened to-day by the Emperor Francis Joseph, who, in his speech, announced that Bills would be introduced to establish a gold standard for the Empire. His Majesty rejoiced that good foreign relations remain unimpaired.

THE UNITED STATES PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

NEW YORK, FEB. 22.

The Democratic Convention of New York State has adopted ex-Governor Hill as the candidate for the Presidency, but a minority of the members are determined to submit ex-President Cleveland as their candidate at the National Convention.

LORD ROBERTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 23.

Lord Roberts is expected here on Thursday morning, and will leave the same day for Calcutta.

KACHIN AFFAIRS.

Later intelligence from the Kachin Hills says that the Irrawaddy Column returned to Myitkyina, and started for Sadon on the 21st inst. The Column had captured a hostile Kachin village of Sadon Kong on the 11th; and from the 10th to 14th they had fighting. Major Yule was expected to reach Sadon on Monday last. He wires that there is no fear of the garrison in stockade.

DEATH OF A ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIEST.

Father Lecomte, the pioneer Roman Catholic missionary in parts of Upper Burma, died at Sagaing yesterday.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.

Mr. Foster, in charge of the Indian Marine launch Tamil, fell overboard in the river on Saturday, and was drowned.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 23.

This afternoon a fire broke out in a densely-crowded part of the city close to the Chandney Chowk. Nearly 20 or 30 huts were burnt to the ground before the conflagration could be extinguished. A woman and man who were asleep in a hut were very severely burnt.

DINNER TO MR. HOSHANG DUSTUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, FEB. 23.

A grand dinner and evening party was given last night, at his bungalow, in Shahu Bag, by Shet Jehangir Pestonjee Vakeel in honor of our popular City Magistrate, Khan Bahadur Phiroz Hoshang Dustur, on the occasion of his transfer as Fourth Presidency Magistrate to Bombay. The extensive gardens were tastefully illuminated.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, FEB. 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackinnon arrived here yesterday morning.

LONDON, FEB. 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon arrived here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macleod left here yesterday afternoon.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall arrived here yesterday evening.

NAPLES, FEB. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha left here this morning.

PORT SAID, FEB. 22.

The Hall Line steamer Worsley Hall arrived here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, FEB. 23.

O. L. Mail steamer Orient from Aden arrived.
N. L. Mail steamer Salier from Aden arrived.

The Italian steamer Bisagno left Penang for Bombay on the 22nd instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed in favor of buyers. Surats in favor of buyers.

Good Dhollera	3½

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1 3 11-16
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	95⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes	96
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69⅞
4½ per cent. "	69
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
Bar Silver	41⅞

DACOITY IN KATHIAWAR.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—The dacoits in Rajkot are giving trouble. A village has been looted and some Rs. 15,000 carried away. The dacoits took refuge in a hill fort, and were surrounded by a large number of police. A party of the 1st Bombay Lancers from Rajkot arrived to find that the party, numbering about 24, had got through the police, and had some twelve hours start. The matter is considered serious and thirty more sabres from the squadron marching from Deesa and Neemuch have been telegraphed for to assist in hunting the dacoits down. The Waghiers are sturdy and brave, and may mean fighting.

THE GOLIGHTLY CHASE: A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am greatly annoyed at the account you publish of the "Golightly Chase, run here last Saturday, in your issue of to-day. My horse, far from throwing me and bolting, chanced and broke the post and rails, coming down head over heels like a shot rabbit, after which he got up, and went on.—Yours &c.,

P. P. DOWDALL.

K. O. Y. L. I. Colaba, Feb. 22.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, FEB. 5.

NOT even the oldest inhabitants (whose memory is generally clean gone) can remember a more dismal time than that which we have endured of late. And it is not yet, unhappily, done with, because its effects are only just beginning. A Prince is dead and buried; there is a change in the line of succession; these are events of the deepest importance to the nation; thousands are dying or dead, stricken down by this scourge, which has fallen upon the whole world at the same time. Do we realise what such a scourge means? Consider. The bread-winner, who has succeeded so far as to think himself justified in marrying, and has a wife and five or six children, lies down and dies; he leaves an insurance which brings in a pittance of—say—80*l.* a year. Down goes that family. Where do they go? Nobody knows. The boys who should have been professional men, scientific men, scholars, divines, members of the great leading and trading class, have to become clerks; or they go abroad and disappear somewhere in Greater Britain. There is the end of that family, at least for the third or fourth generation. They have become absorbed into the mass of the people. Or it is the small shopkeeper who dies—what becomes of his young family? Nobody knows. They are fortunate indeed if they become shop assistants. Or the working man. What becomes of his boys and girls? They—poor wretches!—have to go out into the world with the taint of the workhouse upon them all their lives. Or it is the mother who is struck down. What will become of the children? Who will watch over them? After the Great Plague of London, the city was filled with beggars. They were the women and the children of those who had lost the bread-winner. After this three years' Plague of Influenza, we shall see everywhere, if we are able to look about us, those who have stepped down one step—two steps—a whole flight of stairs—from their former level; they have lost their old friends; they have left their old houses; they have adopted a new and lower standard of life; they have taken up new and much humbler hopes. But think of the suffering, and the humiliation, and the sorrow of it.

Which brings me naturally to the endowment of the daughter. On this subject I am a crank. I am cracked. I am mad. I am moonstruck. I am the worst of bores. I have a hobby. I must speak of it in season and out of season. I cannot choose but speak of it. This earthly pilgrimage has made me acquainted with many of the woes, humiliations, sufferings of the girls whom we leave behind us, when death strikes us before our time, unprovided for, thrown upon the world, forced to go down into the arena and fight, all unprotected, with the wild beasts called Greed, Grind, Sweater, and Bully. All their sufferings would be saved had they been endowed with just a little—only just enough for bread and margarine with the domestic tea—that at one and four. And it can be done so easily. Some of the insurance companies do it. The Post Office does it. And here followeth the way to do it. I appeal, my dear young friend, to your parental affection. As you look upon your infant smiling in her cradle, think of her future. Think of the baby grown to a tender girl thrown suddenly upon the world. Then go and make her an endowment. Not a marriage *dot*, but a provision against the awful evils which may befall her in the after years. You are no rich. You have little to spare. Well—spare that little. Pay to the Post Office so much a year for five, six, seven years, and get for that girl a deferred annuity of 30*l.*, or more if you can afford it, to begin when she is twenty-five. If you cannot afford so much, defer the annuity till she is thirty-five, which makes it very much cheaper. By making this provision early you get it for wonderfully little. Ask any of the girls who have to work for their bread—ask the cashier in the shop—ask the shopwomen—ask the clerks—ask typewriters, telegraphists, literary women, artists—what a difference the possession of even so small an annuity would mean to them! You can do it now while your child is so young. Later on, when schooling begins, it will be more difficult. I do not address this exhortation to those who marry on a hundred and fifty, but to young merchants, city men, professional men, journalists, literary men; and above all to the mothers of the girls they are going to marry. In the middle class there are seldom any marriage settlements. Let there be henceforth always a marriage settlement, and let it contain one single clause as to the endowment of the daughter.

During the late week of funerals and knells my own time has been saddened additionally—to mark and make me remember the week, I suppose—by a summons to serve on the jury. I suppose that the fame and bruit of my excellence as a special juror has reached the ears of the judges, because it is only two years since I served last. Now the first care of the Briton, who is summoned to discharge this duty is to see how he can shirk it. First, therefore, upon examining the list of exemptions, and finding that there was no exemption possible for me, I took advice of friends. One man told me how he got off; he had a pal—I used this vulgar word because it signifies a very close friendship and one which excuses strong measures. The pal was a barrister who practised in the court to which this man was summoned. When his name was called the pal lifted his head from the papers, which he had been studying and observed quietly, "Man's dead." That little service, which any real pal would willingly render to another, did the job for him. Another man discovered that an inferior officer of the court was connected with an establishment which furnished his stables with corn. He, therefore, sought out that officer and informed him that, so long as he was not summoned on the jury, his establishment would continue to provide him with corn and hay. That hint proved sufficient. He has not since received any summons. A third advised an appeal to the Assistant who sits in a wig under the judge. I went, therefore, prepared with an appeal on behalf, not of myself, but of my printers—innocent, harmless, confiding printers—kept waiting while I was in court. I intended to draw a picture of their wives and babies waiting for the bread which my work would bring them. But others were before me, each with a similar tale, and the Assistant was adamant. Therefore, I said nothing but sat down and waited. Then the Assistant began to call the names. And then I made the greatest discovery of the age. I hasten to communicate it to the world. It is this. When you are summoned, "pay no attention at all." Do not go. Simply stay away. Out of the whole number called with me, about two thirds stayed away. No notice was taken; nobody was fined. Of those who did attend there proved enough and a few over to make a jury. Very well, then, I shall not attend any more special juries, and I advise everybody else to follow the same plan. Then we shall see what will happen.

It was darkly whispered in the court, among the jurymen, that there are officials who can be approached with gifts. Everybody was eager to learn the names of those officials, and the nature of those gifts. Bribery is a most villainous thing. Yet, should we call it bribery? I should like to know what those officials call it when they take gifts, and in return strike a name off the jury list. If one of those officials should happen to see these lines, and would communicate with me privately, I should like to have his version of the transaction, and the exact nature of the gifts. One might convert him, you see, to repentance. One might also, perhaps, see a way to meeting his views as to the figure and the magnitude and the nature of the gifts.

The country can only afford one New Testament to every three jurymen. Thus the oath is administered, as an irreverent brother in misfortune whispered, to "Three men and a book." This ceremony performed, we sit down, and the counsel opens the case. Then follow the witnesses, with cross-examination. There has been plenty said of late on this subject. In the case before us there was little to complain about. One witness got a bad quarter of an hour, and did not seem to mind it, though he richly deserved it. Now, here follows an observation. In every case there is always a central lie, fraud, or roguery—what the Americans call the pivotal point. When the principal witness comes to this point he either repeats the lie or he denies the fraud. He does this merrily until the other side tackles him. He says with reference to the really important question that he does not recollect. Pressed on this point, he swears harder that he does not recollect at all if this or that happened in the way suggested by counsel. "Then, sir," says counsel, with admonitory finger, "will you swear that it did not happen?" The question poses the witness. It is always put; the judge expects it; the jury expect it; generally the judge repeats it solemnly; and it always stumps the witness, whether he is telling the truth or not. Observe. If he swears that it did not happen, he contradicts himself in saying that he did not recollect anything about it. If he will not swear that it did not happen, that is taken by counsel, jury, and judge to an admission that he has already perjured himself once, and that he hesitates about doing it again. What he ought to answer is, that he has no recollection of the circumstance, and, therefore, must refuse to swear anything at all about it.

The question is analogous to the *syllogismus crocodilinus*, which, as everybody knows it, and has known it for the last three thousand five hundred years, I have great pleasure in repeating. Once there was a woman who went down to the banks of the Nile carrying a large brass pot upon her head to be filled with water. Besides the brass pot she also carried a child. Arrived at the river, she left the child upon the bank while she proceeded to fill her pot with water. When she turned, she found her child in the jaws of an enormous crocodile. She shrieked with terror, and falling on her knees began to pray and implore the Saurian to give back the child. "If," replied the monster—who, unlike most crocodiles, had a turn for dialectic—"if you tell me what is going to happen to this child, I will give it back to you unhurt." "That, Gracious Lord of Lovely Crocodiles," replied the woman with readiness, "I can easily do. This, in short, is what will happen to the child. You will not give it back." Then the crocodile grinned, and his grin was a great and terrible thing to behold, for he grinned to the back of his neck, showing molars of a whiteness and crunchiness, both beautiful and awful. "Now," he said, "you are on the horns of a dilemma, and you have lost the child. For, if you have spoken truly, I cannot give it back without contradicting you. If you have spoken falsely, you cannot have it back. Therefore, in either case I keep the child." "Not so," replied the woman smiling—for she was a Newnham girl, and had taken honours and beaten all the men in Logic Schools—"By no means so, Crocodile the Sapient. For if I have spoken truly you must give back the child, and if falsely, you must also give it back." Here ends the story as it is usually narrated. The real end is that the child, which the crocodile had laid on the sloping bank for convenience of talking, had now, unseen by its captor, climbed up to the top, and was racing home to the village as fast as its little legs would carry it. Therefore the woman smiled, and placing the brass pot, now full of the holy Nile water, upon her head, she followed the child with as much swiftness as was consistent with dignity and the balance of the vessel. When the crocodile, who had closed his eyes in order to grapple with the problem, opened them again, he saw that the bank was deserted. He was alone. And on mounting the bank, he perceived the woman quickly increasing the distance between them. "Fool that I am!" he cried, "For the sake of showing off my cleverness, I have lost my breakfast and been worsted by a girl graduate! Fool! For I might have taken the woman as well, and so answered her dilemma!"

The moral is, that the next time you have to serve on a jury you should rise in your place when the question is asked, and you should thus, or to this effect, address the Court: "My lud, with permission of your ludship, I would submit that this question may be reduced to the *syllogismus crocodilenus*, which, as your ludship does not perhaps, remember it, I will now proceed to set forth." Then if his lordship is kindly, benevolent, open to new ideas, and patient, like some of the judges whom I have assisted from the jury box, you will be really astonished at the reception which he will accord to your illustration.

I have also observed that counsel are always very severe and contemptuous to witnesses who say that they did not know the contents of a document when they signed it. "What?" they ask, "you wish the Court to believe that you signed this deed without knowing what it was that you were doing—actually without knowing?" Why this sham indignation? Everybody, whether on the jury or not, knows that the thing is continually, daily, hourly, done. Ladies sign what their solicitors bring them for signature. Men, even business men, sign what is laid before them when they trust the lawyer who has drawn the deed. Also, in order to get things that they vehemently desire, people will sign any paper—anything—giving away, engaging themselves, in any way, without hesitation. For instance, a woman in immediate want of money will sign anything laid before her for the satisfaction of the present needs. And a young writer, in order to get his book published—anything—anything—only to get his book published—will sign any agreement which the publisher offers him without even reading it, without asking what consideration he is to receive, without even trying to ascertain what it is he gives away and what he gets for it. When the thing is done, and it is too late, the unfortunate writer comes to the Society of Authors. Every day, at the Society, we are imploring, praying, urging, reproaching, ridiculing authors for their idiotic carelessness in not even reading papers which they sign.

THE ACHURCH-CHARRINGTON COMPANY.

AFTER the marvellous piece of acting given by Miss Achurch on Saturday night, when she appeared in "Forget-me-not" it was natural that we should expect another fine representation in her "Camille" last night, a *role* which to some extent resembles "Stephanie de Mohrivart;" yet after the lady's alarming illness of Monday night, we were not prepared for so grand a performance as ~~she gave last night~~. It was a thoroughly finished and artistic picture, an ideal "Camille," the ever-changing moods were most subtlely portrayed, and one very beautifully acted passage was her interview with Armand, when she told him he must not love her, while in the second and third acts she showed all her power as an emotional actress. Miss Achurch showed again that she is a mistress of effect. Her bye-play is graceful, natural, and not thrown in in a meaningless way, but every action, even the most trifling is expressive of something. Camille's cough which tells of the disease that is working in her was though realistic not too often introduced to become painful to the audience. After having seen what Miss Achurch can do in such pieces as "Forget-me-not" and "Camille," one naturally feels curious to make acquaintance with her "Peg Woffington." Why might not "Masks and Faces" be substituted for one of Ibsen's? Mr. Flemming as Armand Duval proved himself a most gifted actor, and, comparing it with his highly-finished and well-studied picture of Lord Kingursie of the night before, a most versatile one as well. Mr. Charrington in the thankless and arduous *role* of the elder Duval was at his best, and showed what an able actor can make out of few chances. To-night we are to see Miss Achurch in a number of *roles*, as a programme of selections from Shakespeare and Sheridan is to be submitted.

BOMBAY RACES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me a small corner in your paper to request that a couple of police sepoys or detectives be placed on duty near the betting stand at the other end of the grand stand on the above occasion, as several of my friends besides myself have suffered pretty heavily at the last Gymkhana Closed Races through pick-pockets.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

THE NIZAM'S SHIKAR TRIP.

(FROM A SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, FEB. 20.

FOR some time his Highness' shikarees were bringing in reports of the presence of tigers in the jungles in the Nizam's territories, and of the depredations they had been committing on the cattle of the poor ryots in the neighbourhood. His Highness, at length, resolved to pay a visit to the nearest of these jungles for the purpose of slaying them. The numerous arrangements that become necessary to a Royal trip were at once set on foot under the direction of his Highness' A.-D.-C. Major the Nawab Afsur Jung Bahadur, who is well-known throughout India as a dashing soldier and keen sportsman. Horses, tongas, and some attendance were sent on ahead.

As his Highness resolved to brave the hardship of a week's stay in railway saloons, the necessity for a large number of tents and a big camp were obviated. His Highness left by special train to Gungawaram on Tuesday, the 9th February, at 9 a.m., and arrived at Gungawaram at 11 a.m. The special train was drawn on to a siding, where the party stayed for a week. His Highness was accompanied by some of his ladies, and his suite included the Nawab Major Afsur Jung, Davar-ul-mulk, Nadir Jung, Asad Yar Jung, Captain Jan Nisar Khan, Drs. Sultan-ul-Hukma and Mir Hamid Ali. Messrs. Abdul Bagi and Anvar Khan, first taluqdars, met the party at Gungawaram, and, assisted by a large staff of tehsildars, &c., made the necessary arrangements. Mr. Rochefort was, as usual, the camp manager. The camp post office was under the charge of Mr. M. Vali-ulla, who made special arrangements to have the mails conveyed by both the mail and the mixed trains, and discharged his duties well, giving satisfaction to all parties—a thing that unfortunately is rather unusual with the Nizam's Postal Department.

Gungawaram is a railway station, some 45 miles from Hyderabad, and is said to be very healthy. Three miles from it is situated the plateau of Anantgherry—some 700 feet above Hyderabad—a place which promises to be a good sanitarium.

Mr. Pendlebury, the Agent of the Railway, had the station prettily decorated with banners, &c., in honor of his Highness' visit. After his Highness' arrival shikarees brought in "khubber" of a kill in the jungles of Alumpally, four or five miles ride from Gungawaram. Elephants and beaters were immediately sent on to the spot. His Highness, accompanied by his staff, started at 3 in the afternoon, and by 4-30 was on his elephant, ready for Master Stripes. Within half-an-hour after the beat was begun, a tiger broke out of a deep ravine. At this place there were two nullas, 200 yards apart, both ending on the top of a rising ground. His Highness took up his position at one end of these nullas, with Major Afsur Jung on the same elephant with him, and sent Nawab Nadir Jung to the other end with instructions to turn back the tiger if it should go to him. The tiger, breaking out of one of these "nullas," made towards Nawab Nadir Jung, who promptly turned it back. It went again into the nulla, and, while every one was on the look-out for it, issued from the nulla close to where his Highness was—about 20 or 25 yards from him—and prepared to charge at the elephant, or went towards the elephant. When the tiger was about fifteen paces from him his Highness fired, lodging the bullet in its neck with the result that the tiger clean rolled over and fell into a bush. For a moment those near seemed to be anxious. The bush appeared to be moving. Two more shots followed from his Highness' gun. His Highness then rose in his shikar howdah, and peering into the bush, waived his shikar topee, and shouted hurrah! The shout was taken up by the shikarees and beaters till it became deafening. His Highness was evidently much pleased with his success. The tiger was a very large brute, powerfully built, and evidently in the pink of condition. Our energetic photographer, Mr. Lalla Deen Dayal, was there, and secured a good negative. Another tiger had also come out of the jungles, not, however, in the direction his Highness was. A shot from one of the suite failed to tell, and the tiger ran away, perhaps, to be shot another day. His Highness came back to the railway station at 7 p.m., and was received amidst deafening cheers, the news having travelled before him. Later on in the night the dead tiger was brought into camp on a huge elephant, the village beaters accompanying it with a torch-light procession. The next day, Wednesday, the 10th, proved uneventful. The shikarees brought in news of a kill from the same jungle. His Highness again proceeded to the place at 3 in the afternoon, but the "beat" brought forth no tigers. Thursday, the 11th, was the most eventful, and furnished the most exciting sport this time, too, in the jungles of Alumpully. When the beaters had made the air hideous with their unearthly shouts, two tigers came out of the jungles and planted themselves comfortably before his Highness, facing his elephant and not far from him. His Highness seemed undecided as to what to do. It was, I believe, suggested to him to take one himself, and allow some one else to finish the other. But he determined to try both himself. He fired and missed the first, and wounded the second, which his Highness treated to two or three more shots till it betook itself to a thicket close by. His Highness was about to dismount from his elephant to follow up the wounded tiger, when the shikarees, who were posted on trees raised an alarm that another tiger was coming. His Highness quietly took up his old place, and waited for the tiger, which was received with a shot which failed to hit. As the shades of evening were falling it was thought unsafe for his Highness to follow up the wounded tiger; and guns were laid aside for the day not before, however, a bear which came dangerously near the royal presence was laid low by his Highness, and carried in triumph by the shikarees into the camp. At 6 o'clock the next morning Major Afsur Jung Bahadur and Nawab Nadir Jung, who had injured his foot the previous day, proceeded to the scene of the previous night's shikar in search of the wounded tiger, and had the good fortune to recover its carcase lying in the thicket, in which it had sought cover. It was brought into camp in the midst of great rejoicing. A huge procession of the shikarees and about a thousand beaters was formed, the Mir Shikarees, Khajah Ameeroodeen and Malik Shere Ali Khan, marching at their head, the beaters and villagers carrying branches of trees in their hands. When they caught sight of his Highness, they waived their green branches, and cheered him tremendously. The beaters and villagers received a rupee each for their trouble. In the afternoon his Highness went in the direction of Damagoodum, about 12 miles from the railway station, but no tiger was to be seen there. As no kills were reported on Saturday, and the shikarees and beaters were fairly tired out, the day was devoted to rest. His Highness spent the afternoon with the members of his staff in a shamiana, pitched near his saloon. Several petitions were presented to his Highness, some of which were duly considered. On Sunday afternoon his Highness went out in to Damagoodum again, and met with no better luck than he did on the occasion of his previous visit. His Highness returned to camp at 10 p.m. and gave orders to arrange for his departure. The special train steamed out of Gungawaram at 4 a.m., under the direction of Mr. Pendlebury, whose little boy Willie by the way, had the honor of being presented to his Highness, who graciously gave him a gold watch. His Highness arrived at Hyderabad, at 6 a.m., on Monday morning, and drove into the city at once. It is understood that after the Moula Ali Oorus, his Highness goes out shooting into the Pakhal jungles, where he will pass the hot weather.

Before closing this account, I may say that the poor people of Gungawaram and the adjacent villages will entertain pleasant memories of his Highness' visit. Sarees and blankets were distributed to very many of them, and almost every man, woman, and child received a little money, besides what they earned for themselves by working during the visit, and everybody was given the opportunity of earning something. Several people, to whom circumstances would not permit access to his Highness, were thus afforded opportunities of making their grievances known to him personally or by petitions. The shikarees who took part in arranging the shooting, and the servants also received presents. Among them Khaja Ameeroodeen was given a valuable gun. As all the arrangements in connection with the journey and the shooting were made by Major Afsur Jung, much credit is due to him for managing everything without a hitch.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE VACCINATION BILL.

THE Council of the Governor of Bombay assembled yesterday afternoon for the purpose of hearing the second reading of the Bill to prohibit the practice of inoculation, and to make the vaccination of children in certain portions of the Bombay Presidency compulsory. His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Harris, G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay, presided, and there were also present:—The Honourable Sir R. West, K.C.I.E., the Honourable Sir Charles Pritchard, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., the Honourable the Advocate-General Mr. F. Latham, the Honourable Rao Bahadur Mahadeo Govind Ranade, M.A., LL.B., C.I.E., the Honourable Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, the Honourable Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, the Honourable Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the Honourable Mr. J. R. Naylor, C.S.I., the Honourable Rao Bahadur Oodharam Mulchand, and the Honourable Mr. Navroji Nasarwanji Wadia, C.I.E.

The report of the Select Committee on the Bill, letters from the Hon. Secretaries, Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, President, Grant College Medical Society, Mr. Narayen Bhikaji Joglekar, and a memorandum from Mr. P. R. Desai, having been printed and circulated, were taken as read.

The Hon. Sir Charles Pritchard, in the course of his remarks, whilst moving the second reading of the Bill, said: The report of the Select Committee that has just been read by the Secretary contains most of the information which it is necessary for me to lay before the Council in moving the second reading of this Bill. The criticisms and opinions that have appeared in the newspapers since the Bill was published as well as those conveyed in the petitions and papers presented to the Council go to show that public opinion in this Presidency is in favour of the general principle of the Bill for extending compulsory vaccination, and that at the same time certain sections of the community and individuals, whose opinions are entitled to the greatest respect and consideration, are strongly opposed to that part of the measure which legalises compulsion in respect to arm-to-arm vaccination under certain circumstances. As I think that some misapprehension prevails as to the scope and intentions of the Bill in this last-named respect, and as the effect of the amendments made by the Select Committee with the object of meeting the views of those who object the use of human lymph for the purpose of vaccination, I will briefly explain what they are:—Section 14 prescribes that the vaccination of a child must, if the parent or guardian of the child require, be performed with animal lymph, excepting in cases in which it is shown to the satisfaction of the Governor-in-Council that animal lymph is not procurable without dangerous delay. In such cases as, for instance, during an epidemic of small-pox when there is a rush for vaccination, and the supply of animal lymph available in the locality is exhausted, the Governor-in-Council is empowered to direct by notification published in the *Government Gazette* resort to vaccination with lymph taken from human beings; but at the same time provision is made to enable parents or guardians who may object to the vaccination of their children with human lymph to arrange privately for their vaccination by the method they prefer. It cannot then be said that vaccination with human lymph is in any case made compulsory by the Bill; and I submit that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee substantially meets the objections raised on that ground. The Bill before the Council imposes much greater restrictions on the use of human lymph than the Acts making vaccination compulsory in other parts of India. Another point is taken in the letter of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha. The Sabha asks that the consent of Local and Municipal bodies in regard to increased expenditure involved, should be obtained before vaccination is made compulsory within their areas. The letter of the Sabha was not before the Select Committee, but the point has not been lost sight of. A clause—clause 4—has been added to Section 2. An opportunity is thus given to local bodies to state any objections they may entertain to the introduction of the provisions of the Bill within their limits, and to Government for considering such objections. All attention is certain to be paid to reasonable objections. But I scarcely think we can go further, and legislate for consent of the local bodies concerned as a condition precedent to the applications of the provisions of the Bill.

The Honourable Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik moved the following amendments:—(I.) In Section 14, Sub-Section 1, lines 1-2, to omit the words "except as is in Sub-Section (2) otherwise provided," and in lines 5-6, to omit the words "if the parent or guardian of the child so require." (II.) In Section 14, to omit Sub-Sections 2 and 3. (III.) In the same Section, Sub-Section 3 (*a*), line 46, for the words "one month" to substitute the words "two months," if Sub-Sections 2 and 3 are not omitted as proposed in the preceding amendment. (IV.) In Section 23, Sub-Section (1), line 18, after the words "time" to add the words "not exceeding two months." (V.) In Section 25, to omit Clause (*b*). In the course of his remarks he said: Your Excellency,—It seems to me that Section 14 of this Bill contains the crucial point of the whole Bill in regard to the extension of compulsory vaccination in this Presidency. It is divided into three sub-sections. The first sub-section provides that except under certain circumstances the vaccination of a child must ordinarily be performed with animal lymph. Your Excellency is aware that the vaccination system at present at work throughout the Presidency is voluntary. In the statement of objects and reasons it is mentioned that the voluntary system is ineffectual, and that the extension of the compulsory system to certain districts in the Presidency, and especially of those in Sind has become a matter of pressing necessity. It would, I think, have been very satisfactory to this Council and to the public generally if either in the statement of objects and reasons or in his speech when moving for the first reading of the Bill, the hon. member in charge of the Bill had been so good as to supply information or facts showing the numbers of outbreaks of serious epidemics of small-pox or unusual mortality on account of those epidemics under the voluntary system. On the other hand, it appears from the memorial by the council of the Bombay Presidency Association that Government have expressed their satisfaction with the fairly good work which the voluntary system has done. The results attained so far show that under the voluntary system the average number of persons vaccinated during the five years previous to 1890-91 was 33·44 per 1,000, whereas in the presidency circle or the City of Bombay, where vaccination is compulsory, the average for the same period is 23·34 per 1,000. This might lead to the inference that the voluntary system, measured by results, works much more satisfactorily. I must at the same time state for the information of the Council that in Karachi, where also vaccination is compulsory, the average of successful operations during the same period was 64·61, whereas the average in the whole of the Sind registration district was 36·98 per 1,000. Now if Government consider that there is room for further extending the Act, such extension should take place, I think, in the direction of animal vaccination under the voluntary system, more especially because that system, though, more costly, is popular throughout the Presidency. Dr. MacRury, the Sanitary Commissioner for the Bombay Presidency, in his annual report on the Vaccination Department for the last year (1890-91) says: "The people greatly appreciate animal vaccination, as it does away with the necessity of their having to allow lymph to be taken from their children to which they always object." But if Government are of opinion that compulsion must be applied to ensure more satisfactory results, then, I say, it should be applied on the only safe lines on which the Act in Bombay has worked smoothly and successfully during the last fifteen years, namely, by restricting compulsion to cases in which animal lymph alone is used. Now, in extending compulsory vaccination to any area in the Presidency, two important points have, it seems to me, to be borne in mind. One is that in the rural districts of this Presidency you have to deal with people who show a wide disparity in intelligence and civilization and strong prejudices of their own, which it is by no means easy to get over. Too much care, therefore, cannot be taken in seeing that their prejudices, and, I should say, even their superstitions, are tolerated if the compulsory system is to be made acceptable to them, and the cause of vaccination to make headway. Another important precaution to be taken is that the zeal of the Public Vaccinator does not outrun his discretion. I say this with a due sense of responsibility. I consider it my duty while a member of this hon'ble board to endeavour to keep your Excellency and my honorable colleagues informed of what I believe to be the current feeling of the people in respect of a measure pending the consideration of this Legislature.

I now come to Sub-Section 2, which enforces the practice of arm-to-arm vaccination without the assent of the parents or guardians of a child in any vaccination area by notification in the *Government Gazette* if Government are satisfied that animal lymph is not procurable in that vaccination area without dangerous delay. I admit that this provision is intended to meet an emergency, and so was a similar section in the Bombay Compulsory Act of 1877 intended to meet an emergency. But it is a patent fact that during the last fifteen years for which the Bombay Act has been at work there has not arisen a single occasion for a resort to arm-to-arm vaccination in our city. This sub-section of section 12 of the Bombay Act has remained a dead letter. Fifteen years have made a great change in the condition of things in this Presidency, and I hold that in these days of rapid communication by telegraph and rail the chances of animal lymph failing even in an outbreak of small-pox epidemic are every year being too minimized to justify the enforcement of arm-to-arm vaccination. I see that Mr. P. R. Desai, pleader, district court, Ratnagiri, considers that the object of the Bill would, to a certain extent, be frustrated if arm-to-arm vaccination was not legalized in case of absolute necessity. "Suppose, for instance," says he, "small-pox of a virulent type threatens to break out in a vaccination area quite remote in a district, and animal lymph is not procurable in time, what steps will the honourable gentleman recommend to be taken for the suppression of the disease? Will he be so cruel as to see people suffer or die of the disease because vaccination with human lymph is, in his opinion, prejudicial to religious notions of a few ignorant people?" As this view would receive support from some hon'ble members of this Council I proceed to reply to it. My first answer to Mr. Desai is that if, on the occasion of a virulent epidemic, animal lymph is not procurable in the particular area where it has broken out, it can be supplied from a neighbouring area, but if the neighbouring area fails, lymph can be had from Bombay. Bombay not only imports English lymph every year, but is an important centre for the cultivation of lymph. Bombay lymph supplies not only the wants of the city but of out-stations so distant as Afghanistan, Assam, Burma, Zanzibar, and even so far off a country as Australia, in the shape of glass tubes. It seems to me that Bombay can supply lymph to any given vaccination area in this Presidency in a much shorter time than that which would be taken up in the publication of a notification in the *Government Gazette*, enforcing arm-to-arm vaccination. The late Dr. Warlomont, founder of the state vaccine institute at Brussels, who supplied European lymph to Bombay for many years, says in his work on animal vaccination that the chief advantages of animal vaccination consist in this that "it furnishes a good reserve to vaccination from arm-to-arm, even to the extent of being able to replace it in case of need, and that by its aid we can produce an unlimited supply of vaccine matter at short notice. Mark the words "unlimited supply of matter at short notice." Coming nearer home I find that Dr. Barclay, till lately Secretary to the Surgeon-General and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, in his report on "Animal Vaccination" invites the attention of Government to the fact that among the advantages claimed for animal vaccination the most important is "the readiness with which any desired quantity of it (animal lymph) can be obtained within a relatively short space of time. The Government of India, in circulating copies of this report among sanitary officers, expressed their desire (see G. R. General Department No. 3133, dated the 6th August, 1889) that animal vaccination should be vigorously encouraged. They also urged upon sanitary officers to arrange for the provision with as little delay as possible of such a supply of animal lymph as will enable provincial vaccine establishments to dispense with lymph obtained from the human subject." Thus, while the Government of India desires to dispense with the use of human lymph by insisting on the formation of centres for the cultivation of animal lymph, I fail to see the expediency of this Government providing for a resort to arm-to-arm vaccination on failure of human lymph. My second answer to Mr. Desai is that the districts of this Presidency are all more or less agricultural in which cattle, especially, calves and buffaloes, can be had without much difficulty. It must be remembered that the definition of animal lymph has been extended in the Bill to buffaloes as well. I cannot see what possible difficulty there can be in the selection of suitably cool places or hill tops in this Presidency as centres for the cultivation of lymph. Dr. Barclay tells us that "in favourable cases the material obtained from one calf should suffice for the vaccination of 2,000 to 5,000 persons. In Berlin it suffices on an average for 3,000 and in Munich for 4,000." Referring to Indian animals, he says, "there can be no doubt that owing to the smaller size of the Indian animals, nothing like 4,000 portions could be expected from each of them; but perhaps half the quantity might be obtained." I think I am not far from the mark when I say that in Bombay a skilful vaccinator is in a position to obtain lymph from a heifer sufficient to vaccinate 300 to 500 children. But the supply of lymph from one heifer is capable of being increased many times over by diluting such lymph. Let there be one heifer and the supply will never fail as you can get other calves for inoculation with glycerine and distilled water. Again, since the establishment under Dr. Kantak of a regular training class for practical instruction in animal and human vaccination, a large number of qualified vaccinators is being turned out every year. I have no fear of any vaccination area suffering from a failure of lymph or from dangerous delay in the supply of such lymph, if the German system of cultivating lymph is adopted. Leaving prejudices aside, I come to another point. It is the belief of most people in this country that children inherit certain diseases such as syphilis, tuberculosis, scrofula, leprosy, &c., from their parents, and that vaccinating a child with lymph mixed with blood from such children is one of the means of transmitting those diseases to an otherwise healthy child. This belief seems to have received confirmation from advanced scientific medical opinion in Europe. That opinion is that if nothing but pure and unmixed lymph is taken from a vesicle with a clean lancet there is not much probability of such lymph communicating any disease, but if the vaccinator while taking lymph from the arm of a child performs the operation carelessly and takes a portion of the blood with it, then there is a possibility of transmission through that small blood on the lancet of the diseases of the vaccinifier to the vaccinated. Now, how can vaccinators on Rs. 15 a month in this Presidency and who are not medical practitioners be expected to perform the operation with such precision and skill as to take out on the lancet lymph unmixed with blood? Coming to Sub-Section 3 I find that the first safeguard against abuse of arm-to-arm vaccination consists in the granting extension of time not exceeding one month within which the parent or guardian is to arrange privately for the vaccination of his child. The parent may be too poor to afford the means of taking his child to Bombay to be vaccinated with animal lymph, and he may have conscientious scruples or fears lest his child should suffer by the transmission of the taint of disease in the act of vaccinating the child with human lymph, and may refuse to take it to the vaccinator for arm-to-arm vaccination. Is it fair under such circumstances to subject him to the pains and penalties of the law for not complying with the orders of the vaccinator? The second safeguard provides that lymph shall not be taken from a child who is apparently in good health and free from taint of a disease transmissible by vaccination. To say that a child is in good health is perhaps the most difficult thing to do even for a medical man. On this subject I cannot do better than place before the Council the view of an able and experienced medical gentleman amongst us, Dr. Bahadurji. He says: "In answer to your letter in which you ask me my personal opinion on the arm-to-arm vaccination method which is intended to be enforced by the new Vaccination Bill, I have no hesitation in saying that, besides its being not suited to the peculiar conditions which obtain in this country on professional grounds the method is objectionable, and for these reasons:—1. Arm-to-arm vaccination obviously acts as a channel for the transference of some skin diseases, and affords a ready means for propagating such inherited constitutional taints, as those of syphilis and leprosy. No doubt, special rules with full details will be framed for the guidance of the operators in their selection of proper subjects, with a view to avoid these mishaps; but, having regard to the class of men from whom the supply of district vaccinators is to be obtained, the detailed rules will be of as much use to them as the paper on which they are printed, for "whatever is received is received in proportion to the recipient." 2. Syphilitic taint does not necessarily show itself in ill-health at the early age at which vaccination is practised and demanded by law. A child may be in fair health, and yet have inherited syphilis. Moreover, syphilis does not stamp itself on the face and arms so much, as on the back and legs—parts not generally examined by the vaccinator, and thus apt to be overlooked. Only yesterday I was asked to see a case of skin disease in a child. On stripping the child bare I found him fairly healthy to look at, and could see no skin blemish on his person. But closer examination of the hidden parts revealed the presence of unmistakable condylomata (syphilitic). These condylomata unnoticed, I should have passed the child as a very fair specimen of average health, and a fit subject to take the lymph from. Syphilis as betrayed in obtrusive signs is not difficult to recognise, but when concealed, as is more often the case it is by no means easy to detect it. 3. In the case of leprosy, it is still worse. There is no such thing as a leper child or infant. The leper heir does not put on its inherited exterior till youth is reached. And it is by no means possible by any close observation or examination of a child to say, that it is free from the leprous taint. Surely arm-to-arm vaccination will not help to stamp out leprosy. On the contrary, it has been asserted, and not without good reasons that it has favoured the propagation of the hideous disease. 4. It is acknowledged that extreme care is required in taking out lymph from the vesicles to avoid drawing any blood, for, blood contains the germs of disease. Extreme care means great delicacy of manipulation, and delicacy of manipulation with children is not an easy task, and requires some experience and training. Is it to be expected from the class of men who are going to act as public vaccinators in the districts? Supposing a district vaccinator were to acquire it to some extent after considerable practice, what about the delicacy of manipulation of one newly put on? 6. Puncturing a vesicle with such delicacy as not to wound its floor and draw blood is one great difficulty. But the selection of a "proper" vesicle is another as great if not a greater difficulty. Products of inflammation are charged with the germs of disease, the contagion or contamination media, as much as the blood itself is. And the contents of an inflamed vesicle are quite as contaminating, as the blood itself of a subject who, though charged with the poison of (inherited) syphilis or leprosy, has none of the obtrusive signs of the taint for identification. And out here inflamed, *i.e.*, angry looking vesicles are not the exception but the rule, as can be easily told by personal observation and experience, and equally easily surmised if the habits and ways of our poor be duly considered." Thus even if no blood be drawn, the danger of transferring constitutional taints by the arm-to-arm method is by no means small; remembering, that leprosy which claims India, and not England, for one of its homes, does not admit of any detection on the person of a subject from whose arm lymph may be taken, and that syphilis is more often difficult to detect than otherwise, and remembering also that both these are often met with largely in some districts." Before concluding I wish to say that all the representations made on this subject to the Council except one are in favour of dispensing with the practice of arm-to-arm vaccination. This is an indication of public feeling which I humbly think deserves the careful consideration of this Council.

The continuation of the discussion will appear in to-morrow's issue.

THE POLICE CHARGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you please allow me to correct one statement, or rather mis-statement, which is made in your issue of this morning, with reference to some utterances of mine on the strength and cost of the Bombay police at yesterday's meeting of the Corporation. I am made to say with regard to the observation of Colonel Wilson, that the police might be done away with altogether, and that "Bombay can do very well without a police"! This is absolutely incorrect. I did not say anything of the kind. If I did, I deserve to be placed in the lunatic asylum, to the intense edification of the police and the Municipal Commissioner. What I really said was this, and that in response to what fell from my friend Mr. P. M. Mehta, and not from Colonel Wilson. He humourously interpellated that I should be made Police Commissioner. To which I rejoined, that if I were one, I would be able to show how the police could be maintained on half its present strength.—Yours, &c.,

DINSHA EDULJI WACHA.

Bombay, 23rd February.

EXECUTION OF THE MAHIM MURDERER.

BHOW MAHADOO, upon whom capital sentence had been passed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons, at the last Criminal Sessions, for having on the 10th December last, murdered Inas Srivan, a lad about 18 years of age, by cutting his throat with a razor, was executed yesterday morning, at the Common Jail, Oomerkhadi. A large crowd of people collected in front of the west entrance of the Jail, where the gallows had been erected, to witness the execution. A detachment of European and Native police officers, under Acting Superintendent Cobb, were present to maintain order. The prisoner, who was only 25 years of age, was a tall, slight man. During the time of his incarceration he took his food regularly, and seemed quite regardless of his approaching fate. His mother and wife had addressed a petition to H. E. the Governor-in-Council, praying for a commutation of the capital sentence, but a reply was received on Monday from Mr. A. Shewan, Secretary to Government, to the effect that the case was one in which there was no room for suggestion of doubt or palliation, and the Government having consulted the trying judge found no ground for a remission of the capital sentence, and must leave the law to take its course. The reply was communicated to the prisoner, and he was allowed to see his mother, wife, and children on Monday last. The interview was, of course, of a painful character, and the prisoner was much affected. His courage failed when he knew that there was no hope of the sentence being mitigated. On Monday night he took his food as usual, but he seemed to have passed a sleepless night. Yesterday morning, when he was brought out of the condemned cell, he was very pale and haggard. The warrant was read over to him by the Superintendent of the Jail and the condemned, being asked if he had anything to say, made no reply. He was then conducted to the gallows, at the sight of which he hesitated for a moment. He then climbed the platform, and was again asked if he had anything to say, and he made an effort, but said nothing. The rope was adjusted round his neck, the white cap drawn over his face and, on a given signal, the drop was given, and in a moment the prisoner was lifeless. The body was allowed to hang for an hour, then the rope was cut, and the body was made over to the deceased's relatives for burial.

The crime for which the prisoner paid the extreme penalty was of a brutal character. The prisoner was on friendly terms with his victim, and he was actuated to perpetrate this horrible deed solely to get possession of the deceased's ornaments, valued at Rs. 100. Two days previous to the occurrence, the prisoner borrowed a razor from a barber, and on the 10th of December last, the deceased and the murderer met at the latter's place at Mahim, and at 2 o'clock both started for Bombay to see the balloon ascent. They went to a liquor-shop, where the victim became intoxicated. The murderer took his victim to the sands, near the Mahim Causeway, and there cut his throat with the razor, and made off with deceased's ornaments. The police arrested the accused on suspicion and eventually brought the crime home to him.

FAMINE RETURNS.

THE following is the weekly telegram under Form 16 of the Famine Relief Code from the Collector of Bijapur for the week ending 20th February 1892 :—

"Jowari 34½ and bajri 31½ lbs. per rupee on average. Two professional agency relief works ready, but no labourers have joined. No gratuitous relief. Public health good. Grain supply plentiful."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1892.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·822
Temperature of the Air	78·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·1
Dew Point	64·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·631
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air read (at 8 a.m. next day)	83·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	71·8
General Directions of Wind*	NW, N, NNE, NE, ENE, NW, NNW,
Movement of Wind in 24 hours *	359

* From midnight to midnight.

THE famine that has been raging in Russia has extended to Finland. The entire northern part of the country is suffering, and although relief is properly organized and every farthing given goes direct to the sufferer without any reduction whatever, the assistance hereto has been, a Helsingfors correspondent states, insufficient to bring even a temporary relief. The Finns have, in the best of times, to satisfy themselves with a meagre food of dry rye bread, almost as hard as stone, potatoes, and a little half-rotten fish. Now, however, they have to actually live on bark bread, baked partly of rye and about half of ground fir bark. The extreme scarcity of food has brought them to a very low state, and they have not even the much-needed clothing to stand the severity of winter, which at this time is almost Arctic.

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LORD LANSDOWNE has been making the most of his visit to Darjiling, visiting every place of interest, and walking, we are told, twenty-three miles a day. The weather has been cold and frosty, giving beautiful views of the snows, and his Excellency has been quite charmed with the place. No doubt, observes the *Saturday Evening Journal*, the rumour will be revived that the headquarters of Government are to be moved thither this year.

ON Monday, Calcutta had a share of the rain which has been falling copiously in the provinces and on the hills. The weather which had been getting unpleasantly warm has cooled down since then, and the mornings are once more almost chilly. The mango trees are all in blossom now, and rain at this time is supposed to insure a bumper crop.

MAJOR T. HALL of the 59th Battery, Royal Artillery, Neemuch, shortly proceeds home on a year's leave. Captain Coghill will command the battery during Major Hall's absence. The 1st Duke of Connaught's own Bombay Lancers shortly proceed for an outing on reconnoissance duty. There are but two squadrons at Neemuch. One squadron under Captain Thompson is at Rajkote. The other squadron is on the march from Deesa to join head-quarters at Neemuch. It was originally intended to station this squadron at Nasirabad, but owing to the scarcity of water and forage that prevails there at present, it has now been decided at the last moment to send the squadron to Neemuch. Some 30 sabres of this squadron have been telegraphed for to go back to Rajkote.

THE idea of a girl giving a dance as a surprise to her mother is a novel one to English readers. A young lady of the United States has just achieved a brilliant success in this way. English mothers might regard such an event with mixed emotions, but the American mother did justice to the occasion by an elaborate toilet, which included the decking of her hair with red camellias.

IT is reported that the Pope intends in his will to leave funds for the foundation in Rome of a grand Universal Scientific Institute, and directions for his tomb in Saint John Leteran, for which the design has been made and approved. Until this be ready the provisional tomb will be in a niche over the door of the sacristy of St. Peter's. The remains of Pio Nono lay there from the 17th February, 1878, till the 13th July, 1881.

THE time has come, in the opinion of Mr. Douglas Freshfield, for a new Caucasian guide, in view of the prodigious advance made by the Russian engineers during the last five years in the exploration and survey of the Central Caucasus. The surveyors and engineers of the Tiflis Topographical Bureau have also pushed up their new survey into the basin of the Ceja and all along the northern glaciers of the chain as far as the ice fall of the Karrgom, measuring numerous peaks, and revising the nomenclature. The letter, as may be gathered from Mr. Freshfield's paper, published in the proceedings of the Geographical Society, is a task of no slight labour and difficulty. Appended to Mr. Freshfield's notes are some interesting extracts, translated from Mr. Jukoff's paper, read before the Geographical Society at Tiflis, giving an account of the writer's glacier surveys in the Northern Caucasus, on which he has been engaged for four years.

THE silk trade has been especially affected by the death of the Duke of Clarence and the fashion of wearing black which the epidemic forces on our families. A good spring trade had been hoped for; but so dull is it that the wholesale sales of silk, usually held in February, have been postponed till May or June.

M. DE FREYCINET, the French Minister of War, has decided, a Paris correspondent learns, to send fifty pupils of the military school of La Floche to Austria, to learn German. Salzburg and Gratz are the towns chosen, where they are to board in private families. Our correspondent says they will not hear as good German there as, say, in Hanover or other northern places, but their patriotic sensibility will not be wounded by the sight of Prussian soldiers. They will also have the enjoyment of lovely mountain scenery, and the Catholics among them, who form the great majority, will have the religious teaching that they received at home.

WHY are prairies not forests? The prairies of the West in America are, as a rule, exceedingly fertile, and, taken as a whole, they are well-watered. How comes it then that over vast tracts of country they are absolutely treeless? Mr. Miller Christy answers the question. It is the fires, by killing and consuming the forests, that have not only made the prairies what they are, but are even now extending them in numberless places. Trees still grow in spots that are to some degree protected from fires, and over large portions of the prairies young trees, especially poplars and willows, spring up every year, but only to be at once burned. Mr. Christy thinks it not improbable that the level lands which are now prairies were once covered by a coniferous forest growth—a class of trees which have great vitality in their roots, and repeatedly send up fresh shoots after the annual fires, till death by exhaustion ensues. Their downy seeds, moreover, are carried for long distances by the wind, and are capable of lying dormant in the soil for years.

THE Royal Family have been much annoyed by the sensational inventions of some journals respecting the circumstances attending their recent loss. The Queen is described as having "fallen down" when she was informed of her grandson's death; and another journal stated that her Majesty "was obliged to rush into the open air." These stories are entirely fictitious. The Queen was fully prepared to hear of her grandson's death, as the latest bulletins had left no ground for hope, and her Majesty was quite aware that he had no constitution to carry him through a severe illness. The Queen has remained perfectly calm throughout, and is now in her usual excellent health.

DETAILS have now been received of the manner in which some of the leading cities of Italy propose to celebrate, on the 29th inst., the centenary of Rossini's birth. At Venice, where no fewer than ten of the maestao's operas were first introduced to the public, there will be a water festival, besides some operatic representations; while at Rome some of the leading musicians, including Marchetti, Terziani, Pinelli, and Maldura, have formed themselves into a committee to see that the date is kept with sufficient honour. The townspeople of Rossini's native Pesaro have resolved to purchase the cottage where he was born, and to convert it into a museum; while at Turin a grand performance of his "Stabat Mater" will take place in the theatre. Paris also will observe the centenary with a performance of "Guillaume Tell," but without the usual accompaniments of a laurel-crowned bust, palms, and orations.

ANOTHER correspondent writes :—A few years ago I heard Mr. Spurgeon preach at the Tabernacle. He was then in good health, and his high spirits were infectious. Nothing struck me more than the cheery tone which prevailed and the mutual good fellowship of preacher and congregation. One story he told on this occasion I well remember. He was explaining how it was that he was always preaching with so much energy the truths of the Gospel to those who were perhaps as fully conversant with them as himself. "The fact is," he said in effect, "I am like the man who knocked at the wrong door late at night. After he had been knocking for some time a head appeared at a window and a voice was heard saying 'What do you want?' 'I want Mr. Smith.' 'Then why do you come here disturbing me when Mr. Smith lives next door?' 'That's just it,' was the reply, 'Mr. Smith has no knocker, and so I have to knock loudly with yours to make him hear.'"

DR. RICHARD has communicated to the French Academy of Medicine a specific discovered by Dr. Calmette, of Saizon, for the bite of the cobra capello. It is simply a hypodermic injection of chloride of gold made before the symptoms of asphyxia show themselves. Dr. Calmette claims to have tested this remedy on rabbits and other animals.

MORE reminiscences of Mr. Spurgeon have been sent to the *Daily News* by Mr. Arthur Maw, Severn House, Ironbridge, Salop, who writes : "At the time of his visit to Mentone in the winter of 1886-87, Mr. Spurgeon remarked to me, 'I am like two men, one at perfect peace, the other (from constitutional depression) desiring strangling rather than life.' Upon the remark that such experiences were perhaps needful to his ministry, he smiled, and replied, 'I don't think they are needful to me, but I am sure they are very needful for the sake of others.' The great preacher was a man of very tender sympathies, and some of the incidents of his life, which doubtless (though trifling) lent a support to his faith, savoured of the miraculous. Parting from his invalid wife, on the usual round of visits to members of his congregation, he asked if she could suggest anything which could relieve the monotony of her sufferings. With apologies for what she called the "childishness" of the idea she replied that she had a fancy for the possession of a piping bullfinch and an opal ring, objects which the worthy minister would not have felt justified in buying. Having concluded a visit to a family who were about to emigrate he was recalled to hear that the lady had a piping bullfinch which she could not take with her, and requested permission to present it to Mrs. Spurgeon. On his return home a member of the congregation called to submit a question of conscience to his minister. He had picked up an opal ring, which, failing the discovery of an owner by the police, had been returned to him. Was he justified in possessing it? On receiving the obvious assurance on the subject he begged to present it to Mrs. Spurgeon."

THE Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* writes : In the fourteenth exhibition of water-colour painters, at the gallery of M. Georges Petit at Paris, is the original painting of the Battle of Friedland, 1807, by Meissonier. The exhibition, the correspondent remarks, is singularly eclectic. M. Adam contributes a market-woman selling live poultry, which is done with a light hand, and in a tone which conveys the idea of bright sunshine. M. Vibert continues devoted to redrobed cardinals who know more of the feasts than of the fasts of the Church. M. Boutet de Monvel distinguishes himself as a painter of children. The Russian craze finds an able exponent in M. Detaille. He sends a symbolical portrait of the late General Appert, who is credited by his friends with having prepared the Franco-Russian entente from which M. de Laboulaye reaped the honour. The General is gazing across a plain or steppe. In the far distance are hosts innumerable, above which Russian standards fly. They are the armies of the Czar, and this explains the patriotic elation which brightens the General's eye. "Le Vengeur," by M. Bourgain, is a thing for a naval exhibition. It is the largest picture in the room. Two hundred seamen and officers are engaged in a desparate fight, which is to end in their finding a watery grave. M.M. Harpignies and Francais send water-colour studies from which they did some of their most famous landscape paintings. M. Lamber's cats and kittens are liked and understood by every one. Mme. Madeleine Lemaire reaps fresh laurels as a flower-painter. She sends this time pansies and chsysanthemums. M. Zuber contibutes landscapes and seascapes in the environs of Mentone. He has caught well the gnarled trunks, the shadeless silvery foliage of olive, and the sun-lit character of the Riviera.

PREPARATIONS are being made by the National Lifeboat Institution for a competitive trial of the various types of lifeboats, which is to be held at Lowestoft, this neighbourhood being held to present more of the conditions necessary for satisfactory tests than any other part of our coast. Unfortunately it is not possible to fix with certainty a day or hour for the trials, for the reason that to be conclusive they must necessarily be conducted in rough or stormy weather. The preliminary trials will include launching from a steep beach through a surf and beating off to an outlying shoal or prescribed mark, followed by landing on an open beach, hauling up and preparing for service again. These exercises will thereupon be repeated on a flat beach. Then will come running in a heavy sea, with the wind abeam, on the quarter, and right aft; passing through heavy breakers on an outlying shoal, and anchoring in them as though to veer down on a wreck; towing by a powerful tug against wind and sea; testing of capacity for carrying rescued persons, and so forth. For these trials the lifeboats have been divided into sailing and pulling; but the trials about to begin will be with sailing boats only. Competent juries of experts will give their verdicts on the results.

SIR JULIAN GOLDSMID, Bart., M.P., President of the Russo-Jewish Committee, has addressed a letter to Mr. Nathaniel L. Cohen, expressing the committee's appreciation of the response, made more especially by their co-religionists throughout the British Empire, to the appeal for funds to alleviate the sufferings and misery of Russians of the Jewish faith—men, women, and children, driven from their native country by official persecution and under stress of the special penal laws to which they are subjected by reason of their parentage and their religious belief. He also records the Committee's hearty acknowledgment of the sympathy and support the appeal has evoked from many of our countrymen of all faiths in and beyond Great Britain. He says he has been asked to specify the amount intended to be raised; but is unable to assign limits to the present emergency. The fugitives comprise members of the liberal professions, handicraftsmen, and tradesmen of various vocations, with their families and dependents, and it is, he says, obviously impossible to fix the sums which may usefully be spent in establishing them in new homes and in enabling them to adopt new modes of livelihood in distant countries. The collection has, so far, reached about 80,000*l*. An endeavour will be made to raise it to a total of 100,000*l*. at least, although Sir Julian Goldsmid believes that a far larger sum will be required in the great emergency. He hopes it may be obtained without diverting funds from British charities, which are as ever, most worthy objects of Jewish benevolence. Contributions are received in London by the treasurer, Mr. Samuel Montagu, M.P., 60, Old Broad-street, E.C.

THERE is in the Palermo Exhibition a Patriotic Museum, of which the greater portion is devoted to memorials of Garibaldi. The stick he used in America; the shield given him by the Sicilians when he entered Palermo on the 27th May, 1860; the furniture of his bed-room are all there. Then there is an autograph letter from the General to the author of the "Garibaldi Hymn," which runs as follows : "Dearest Mercantini,—I have received and read with admiration your splendid hymn. The music I cannot read, and await with impatience some one who will teach it me. I hope to sing it while charging the enemies of our country." This letter was accompanied by a dagger, Garibaldi writing : "I send you a dagger as a souvenir of the campaign of 1860, which you illustrate by your beautiful hymn." In another glass case there is the shirt that Garibaldi wore at Aspromonte, the apparatus that supported his wounded foot during that sad day, the mantle and cap he wore in the campaign, and the suit of clothes he wore at Palermo in 1882.

THERE is an excellent institution in some cities of the United States in connection with the Women's Christian Association, and entitled The Women's Training School. It aids deserving girls and women to obtain a living by training them to proficiency in various employments. Economy being a necessity, the ladies who started the school have themselves undertaken the whole of the teaching. One whose reputation as an excellent cook was well known to her friends, became head of the cooking class, helped by others who acted as amateur kitchen-maids until some of the pupils became sufficiently advanced to perform these necessary offices. Another class, for elementary sewing, was undertaken by a competent lady, and a third volunteered as teacher of the art of cutting out. Stenography, typewriting, and dressmaking were added by degrees, ladies acting in all cases as teachers without fee. Book-keeping was the latest addition. So great is the success of the school that larger premises are about to be opened in at least one of the cities, with the addition, in this instance, of a lecture room and a gymnasium.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 22.

Even, Capt. Bo, 3rd Beluchis, on leave, from England.
Bell, Lt, Bo, Worcester, Regt, on leave, from Poona.

FEBRUARY 23.

Shortland, Col, Bo, R A, on duty, from Karachi.
Jellett, Captain, Bo, R A, on duty, from Karachi.
Mackintosh, Lieut, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Campbellpore.
Blunt, Lieut, Bengal, R A, on medical certificate, from Umballa.
Tormour, Major, Bengal, King's R Rifles, on leave, from Rawalpindi.
Simpson, Major, Bengal, the Royal Irish, on leave, from Lucknow.
Bertie-Clay, Lt, Bengal, R A, on duty, from Dum Dum.
Strong, Col, Bengal, 10th Lancers, from leave, from England
Burn, Lt, Local Administration, R E, on leave, from Fort Sandeman.
Windsor, Lt, Bengal, 19th PI, on leave, from Fort Sandeman,
Allen, Major, Ms, R A, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Painter, Capt, Bo, R E, on duty, from Poona.
Elliott, Major, Bengal, Lincoln Regt, on leave, from Bareilly.
Playfair, Capt, Bengal, 1st Hants Regt, on leave, from Bareilly.
Abbott, Captain, Bengal, R E, on duty, from Lahore.
Ferguson, Major, Bengal, Rifle Brigade, en route to England from Jullunder.
Montreson, Lt, Bo, 19th Infty, on leave, from Mhow.
Long, Lieut, Bengal, 12th Infty, on leave, from Baksa Duar.
Kelly, Vety-Capt, M S, A V D, on leave, from, St. Thomas Mount.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 23.

Long, Lt, Bengal, 2nd W York Regt, on leave, to England.
Phipps, Lieut, Bengal, R A, on leave, to England.
Macy, Lt, Bengal 2nd K O S B, on leave, to England.
Harrington, Lieut, Bengal, Lincoln Regt, on leave, to England.
Rogers, Lieut, Bo, 2nd York L I, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 21th February, 1892.

1. The proficiency class will meet as follows :—

Fort Head Quarters.
To-day, to-morrow, and Friday, at 6-30 p.m.
Nesbit Road Head Quarters.
Thursday and Friday, at 8-45 p.m.

2. There will be class-firing at Coorla on Friday. Train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time, and Byculla 10 minutes later.

3 The members of the ball Committee are requested to meet at the Fort Head Quarters at 6-30 p.m., to-morrow.

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 21th February, 1892.

1. The Regiment will parade for drill under the Adjutant at the Cruickshank Road, end of the Esplanade, at 5 p.m., on Saturday next, the 27th instant. All Recruits and Cadets are specially requested to attend. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road and Girgaum at 4 p.m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their Tram Tickets.

2. The class of Instruction for Proficiency certificates will assemble at Head-Quarters, at 6 o'clock this evening and every Wednesday, until further orders.

3. There will be drill for "A" Company to-day, Wednesday, behind the Town Hall, at 5-30 p.m.

4. There will be drill for "D" Company behind the Telegraph Quarters, Fort, on Friday, at 5-30 p.m., until further orders.

5. Those who have not yet begun or completed their class-firing are hereby informed that there will be class-firing at Coorla for "D" Company every morning throughout the present week, when it is earnestly requested that all will attend and complete their course.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members are requested to send their head-ropes and carbine buckets, to Messrs. Dunnett and Co., as early as possible, for the necessary alterations to be made.

2. The annual camp will be held at Santa Cruz from the 12th to the 19th March, both days inclusive.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major
and Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Rifles.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

Gazette of India, February 20.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

THE Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr K F Rampini, I C S, Additional District and Sessions Judge, 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly, to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal during the absence, on furlough, of the Hon'ble Mr Justice Tottenham, or until further orders.

Mr C H Hill took his seat as an Offg Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

The Hon'ble Sir G C Paul, KCIE, Advocate-General for Bengal, is granted leave of absence for twelve months, on medical certificate.

Mr J T Woodroffe, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to officiate as Advocate-General for Bengal during the absence on leave, of the Hon'ble Sir G C Paul, KCIE, or until further orders.

The services of Capt G R MacMullen, ISC, 6th Punjab Infy, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment as Deputy Inspector-General of Military Police in Burma.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are transferred from the establishment under the control of the Government of Bengal to that under the Chief Commissioner of Burma :—Mr G W Faulkner Ex Engr, 2nd grade; Rai Bahadur Amrito Lall Roy Chowdry, Ex Engr, 2nd grade; Mr C J K Watson, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, sub pro tem; and Mr A Monies Ex Engr, 3rd grade.

Mr A S Baily, class III grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Dept, is permitted, at his own request, to resign the service of Government.

Mr G A Saviello, Ex Engr, 4th grade, State Railways, is promoted to Ex Engr, 3rd grade, sub pro tem, with effect from the 28th Oct 1891.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions in and to the classes of Superintending Engineers :—Lieut Col E Harvey, RE, from Supt Engr, 2nd class, sub pro tem, Suptdg Engr, 2nd class; Lieut-Col W H Croaker, RE, from Suptdg Engr, 2nd class, temporary rank, to Suptdg Engr, 2nd class; Lieut-Col S L, Jacob, RE, from Suptdg Engr, 3rd class to Suptdg Engr 2nd class; and Mr E W Oates, from Ex Engr, 1st grade, to Suptdg Engr, 3rd class,

Mr. W. J. Williamson to officiate in class VI instead of in class V of the Enrolled List,; Mr. U. L. Majumdar to revert to the class of Probationers.; Mr. V. C. Scott O'Connor to officiate in class VI instead of in class V of the Enrolled List.

Mr. H. G. Tomkins to revert to the class of Probationers.

Capt H R W Lumsden, 1st Bengal Infy, is appointed a Probationer in the Assay Dept, Calcutta Mint.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With the Sanction of H M's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Frederick Stork as Consul for the Netherlands at Rangoon.

The services of Surgeon R C Macwatt, M B, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, from date on which he was relieved of the duties of officiating Medical Officer, Malwa Bhil Corps and of the Bhopawar Political Agency.

Mr H S Barnes Resident of the 2nd class and Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan, is appointed to be Resident of the 1st class, sub pro tem and Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr F H Smith, who has been appointed an Assist Supt in the Geological Survey of India by H M's Secy of State for India has joined his appointment.

Major B Scott, C I E, R E, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, State Railways, whose services were lent to the Finance and Commerce Dept, is appointed to officiate as Depy Consulting Engr to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta.

Capt C R Hoskyn RE, Government Examiner of Accounts, Indian Midland Railway, is appointed Examiner of Public Works Accounts, N-W Provinces and Oudh, vice Col J Grierson, I S C, proceeding on furlough.

Mr H Rainier, Examiner of Accounts, is appointed Government Examiner of Accounts, Indian Midland Railway.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Department notified :—Mr W H Dobbie to officiate in class I; Mr H J Brereton to officiate in class III; Mr M Bhattacharya to officiate in class IV; Mr W J Williamson to officiate in class V; and Mr U L Majumdar to officiate in class VI, of the Enrolled List. Mr T H S Biddulph, to officiate in class II instead of in class I; Mr W H Dobbie to revert to class III; Mr H J Brereton to revert to class IV; and Mr M Bhattacharya to revert to class V.

IN the Exhibition at Palermo is now shown the original text of the telegram sent by Victor Emmanuel, on August 3,1862, 11 a.m., from Turin, to all the prefects in the district of Aspromonte. It runs as follows : "At the moment in which Europe is rendering homage to the good sense of our nation, and is recognising its rights, it is painful to me to see that inexperienced and deluded youth, forgetting their duty of gratitude to our best allies, are making the name of Rome an object of war, that name under which is understood the common effort and the common desire. Faithful to the statute I have sworn, I hold high the flag of Italy, rendered sacred by the blood, and glorious by the valour of my people. No one follows this flag who, making himself the judge of his own destiny, violates the laws, and disturbs the liberty and safety of his country. Italians! beware of guilty impatience and improvident agitation. When the hour has arrived for the completion of the great work, the voice of your King will be heard amongst you."

A PARIS correspondent says that the public executioner in Paris intends to retire into private life on account of his advanced age. During his long official career M. Deibler has beheaded two hundred and eighteen persons. After the first time he was always very cool at his gloomy business. He lived with his wife and son, who served as his assistant, in a modest apartment near the Boulevard La Villette. M. Deibler is a passionate violinist, practising early every morning. One day, says the *Roma*, on his way to a provincial town, where he had to execute a criminal, M. Deibler met a gentleman with whom he entered into conversation on criminal law. Deibler showed such a thorough knowledge of the subject that the gentleman believed he must be some high official, and invited him to pass the evening in his house. Deibler accepted, but when on reaching his host's house he announced his name, all the people in the room immediately left it.

THE ILL-TREATMENT OF GERMAN SOLDIERS.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* writing on the 2nd inst. says :—The social democratic organ *Forwarts* publishes an order issued by Prince George of Saxony, commanding the 12th Army Corps, to the officers under his command, dealing with cases of ill-treatment of soldiers by non-commissioned officers. The cases enumerated are so atrocious that one can only wish that the whole document may turn out to be apocryphal, though a great part of the Press does not doubt its authenticity. The cases given remind one, in their brutality, of the worst stages of torture in the Middle Ages. Prince George himself says that the acts of violence and corporal ill-treatment reported are not only the results of sudden outbursts of anger and temporary excitement, but are examples of refined torture, the result of brutality and savagery such as one could scarcely have expected to find among German non-commissioned officers. Prince George brings the following cases to the knowledge of his officers.

Non-commissioned officer Zwahr made his men go through the arm exercises 500 times with their rifles during their breakfast time, and in the evening when he himself was already in bed. Upon one occasion he placed a basin of hot coffee on a chair, and a soldier was made to move the chair up and down. This was continued till the basin fell, and the hot coffee poured over the soldier's face and body. Non-commissioned officer Hoffmann with another had a gunner thrashed daily with the leg of a boot or a sword-belt, sometimes ordering 100 or 150 strokes. He was also made to perform the arm exercises with the rifle for long periods. Once when he had repeated these exercises 1,889 times, counting aloud the whole time, the soldier fainted, and had to be carried to the hospital. Non-commissioned officer Weise one day ordered a gunner who had been somewhat inattentive at drill to lie across a stool. On his asking to be allowed to retire for a moment, Weise answered that he must first be thrashed, and gave him thirty strokes with his leather belt. When the soldier tried to get up, he had him held down on the stool, and his mouth held by other men. He then kicked him and went on with the thrashing. In consequence of this treatment the gunner suffered from disease of the kidneys, and had to go into hospital. Non-commissioned officer Zehme made all his men get up in the night and practise the "quick step" for half an hour in their night shirts, with helmets on, and carrying their rifles. While he sat at supper one evening he made his men do knee drill 1,800 times, each man at the same time holding a stool at arm's length. Non-commissioned officer Liebing one morning while still in bed ordered a recruit to practise stretching out his arm with a stool. When he was not quick enough to please him he boxed his ears severely. After the exercises had lasted about an hour, and the recruit was quite exhausted, he had a second stool fetched, and ordered him to stretch out both, holding one on top of the other. As the recruit was too weak to continue, and was bathed in perspiration, Liebing poured a jug of cold water over him and struck him on the head with a leather strap till he bled. He then thrashed him so long with a whip that it broke, the recruit's legs being swollen and covered with weals. In consequence of this treatment he was so weak in the afternoon that he fainted, and was taken to the hospital in a high fever.

Another sergeant, Lohel by name, for a slight mistake at drill beat a soldier with his rifle so fearfully on the shoulder that his left collarbone was fractured, and a swelling formed on his left arm so that he was not able to use it for some time. Lohel then prevented the recruit's illness being reported in order to escape punishment, and tried to commit suicide. Finally, although himself severely wounded, he struck the hospital assistant in the face for having discovered and reported the ill-treatment of the recruit. Sergeant Pflug had his men's ears boxed almost daily. He either did it himself or told his subordinates to do it. Once on parade the soldiers' boots were too greasy, and he had them rubbed in their faces. Another time some of the men were made to chew their dirty socks. His most inhuman act, however, was when a number of recruits had not stretched their legs properly at drill. He made them lie across two chairs so that their knees were unsupported, and then sat down on their knees for about ten minutes. When the men cried out with pain he laid one hand on their mouths, and struck them in the face with the other. Non-commissioned officer Kujan had amongst his recruits a rather awkward fellow named Schwabe. Kujan not only thrashed him himself, but on one occasion put upon him an indignity of a kind too abominable to name. Kujan was at last reported, and threatened his men that they would sign their own death-warrants if they let out anything about him.

All these non-commissioned officers were punished with terms of imprisonment ranging from two to five years, accompanied by degradation, but Prince George himself expressly adds that in some cases the officers forming the court-martials showed too much leniency. The Prince is quite right when he says that such shameful acts, which bid defiance to all the rules of law and humanity, and pollute the King's uniform and military honour cannot possibly awaken in the men a sense of duty and devotion. The army instead of counteracting social democracy must be driven into its ranks by such abominations. Prince George refers to an order of the Emperor on the subject, in which he pointed out that true discipline did not mean fulfilment of duty from fear of punishment. True discipline must be based upon the fear of God, and upon the development of an individual sense of honour. Military life should not be made galling to men by continual and systematic torment. Prince George adds that now and then also officers, and even the chiefs of companies, had been guilty of grave offences and were punished. Finally, Prince George declares that cases such as the above will be punished with the utmost severity. In order to prevent such occurrences careful supervision of their subordinates by the officers must be made not only during the hours of drill and instruction, but throughout the day. He has observed, he says, that when such cases come to the knowledge of superior officers they are generally prejudiced against the soldier, and he enjoins officers to observe the strictest justice. The commanding officers are urgently requested to do their utmost to prevent these evils and to bring them to the knowledge of their superiors when they occur. The concluding passage runs as follows : "Should, however, superiors of whatever degree, not contribute with all their power towards the prevention of these evils, or under any pretence try to keep secret such ill-treatment, I will let no doubt remain that such superiors will be called to account with unrelenting severity." The above order of Prince George of Saxony fully agrees with the intentions of the Emperor William, who a few weeks after his accession to the Throne ordered that every case of ill-treatment should be brought to his knowledge. In the severest condemnation of such outrages all agree, from Emperor down to youngest recruit.

The circular has been of course the subject of much comment in the Press, and will also be discussed in Parliament. The Social Democrats in the Reichstag have already announced their intention of addressing the Government on the subject, and it will be interesting to know the reply of the War Minister, as such affairs afford the Social Democrats a fertile field of agitation, and they have repeatedly on former occasions, especially during debates on the military estimates, made similar disclosures. The fact that the secret order of Prince George was first published in a Social Democratic paper, is a proof that that party has representatives of its views in the army, and there can be no doubt that the publication of the document was only possible by a gross breach of confidence on the part of the military copyist or one of the inferior clerks, through whose hands it had to pass.

For all those who regard a Social Democrat as the devil incarnate, the discovery that he is to be found in the army must be a very unpleasant one. The Government is anxiously endeavouring to collect all its forces against the subversive tendency, as it is called, of the common foe, the Social Democrats, and it is regarded as of the utmost importance to prevent the decomposing Social Democratic spirit from taking root in the army. Of course the Government is wise enough not to aim at impossibilities. The young workman who scarcely grown up becomes imbued with Social Democratic ideas years before he is liable to military service, will certainly not lay them aside with his civilian's coat on entering the army. As Herr Bebel once said in Parliament, the Social Democrats during their military service only suppress for a time their real feelings and ideas. "Hold your tongue," is the advice they receive from their elder comrades, but at the bottom of their hearts they remain Social Democrats. It is easily understood that practices like those stigmatised by Prince George of Saxony must supply the Social Democrats with welcome material for their agitation against militarism in general. They know that the military spirit of the German nation is the one element that might perhaps counterbalance the influence of Social Democracy. They therefore take every opportunity of giving militarism a blow.

Prince George's order and its discussion in Parliament, however, will hardly have the effect desired by the Social Democrats. They will doubtless resume their attacks upon the military administration, but the Government will have efficient means of defence in Prince George's order itself, which condemns the cruelties in such strong terms that nothing more could be added. Besides this the Social Democrats must admit that the Emperor himself is also unrelentingly severe in dealing with such cases of ill-treatment of soldiers. The Liberal Press thinks that improvement might be attained by making public the proceedings at courts-martial which in Prussia are held with closed doors and kept secret.

A NEW POEM BY THE LATE EARL OF LYTTON.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* writes on Feb. 2 :—

The Marquis de Saint Yves d'Alveyde has been preparing for the past few weeks a literary surprise which possesses a special interest for English people. This is nothing less than some new verses by the late Earl of Lytton which have never been published, their existence having been kept so profound asecret that not even the members of his own family or his private secretary were aware that he had written them.

The poem, though instinct with the special qualities of the Earl of Lytton's very delicate style, is not original but a translation from the Marquis de Saint Yves's own verses, entitled "Le Poeme de la Reine," which were written in 1889 in praise of Queen Victoria on the occasion of her Majesty's visit to the South of France shortly before the opening of the Universal Exhibition. Lord Lytton, who was not only a warm personal friend of the Marquis de Saint Yves, but a great admirer of his poetic genius, was so struck with this production that he showed a copy of it to the Queen, who also expressed her satisfaction with it, and allowed it to be dedicated to her Majesty. In September of the same year the Earl of Lytton wrote a letter to his friends from Knebworth, which is now printed in *fac simile*. It enclosed a translation of the poem into English blank verse, a copy of which has been kindly presented to me by the Marquis de Saint Yves. With characteristic modesty, and with proud affection for the memory of his departed friend, the Marquis de Saint Yves has insisted upon the name of the late Earl of Lytton appearing first upon the title page.

What is especially interesting is that this warm tribute of respectful admiration for the Sovereign of England should have been penned at a moment when France, having invited all the Governments of Europe to be represented at the inauguration of her magnificent Exhibition, found herself to some extent ostracised by monarchical countries. Both as a patriot and a poet the Marquis de Saint Yves was wounded in his innermost feelings by the anomalous situation. He thereupon determined to give immediate expression to the chivalrous appreciation of the pre-eminent role played by Queen Victoria, both as Queen and as woman, and, coming from a Frenchman of wide culture and eminent position in the world of thought and imagination, this praise has a special value of its own.

Such are the circumstances under which the poem was written. The French text is remarkable for its great richness of expression, and the weird strain of mysticism which pervades it, and, no doubt, this last-named characteristic proved especially fascinating to the late Earl of Lytton. There are 22 strophes, or, to quote the author's own expression, rythmical pauses and these, which are marked by the 22 Hebrew letters, correspond, so we are informed, to the 22 angels of the world, the 22 arcana of speech, and the 22 mysteries of numbers. What can be more occult than this? In fact, it is the occult note which is dominant throughout the poem. I may quote the concluding lines as a specimen of the late Ambassador's translation. The poet is supposed to have been roused from his vision of universal peace :—

I woke, I wake, but this is my waking life,
O, Angel of my dream, hath hailed, methinks,
Among the numbers of its mortal days
The two dates by thy golden trumpet called.
The First when to the universal feast
Of the world's garnered labour, England's Queen
Set wide the portal, and her Princely Spouse
Spake to the listening nations prescient words,
Whose world-wide message this poor harp of mine
Would fain re-echo from its few faint strings.
The second now, when France, my Mother France,
In turn, hath gathered to her own glad hearth
The nations, and their labours and their hopes,
Proclaiming peace on earth, goodwill to men.
And thou, the head and heart of England, thou,
Revered Victoria, from thine island Throne
Since here thou comest to be ours awhile,
The honoured guest of France and her free sons
Doffing thy regal robe and regal Crown,
That we may know thee only in the charm
Of thy benignant womanhood; this lay,
A French heart's greeting, to all English hearts
In thine united, I inscribe to thee.

The Marquis de Saint Yves received a letter from Sir Henry Ponsonby, dated Osborne, Jan. 31, expressing in very cordial terms her Majesty's gracious thanks for the poem with Lord Lytton's translation accompanying it. The Marquis de Saint Yves contemplates publishing a biographical study of the late Lord Lytton, from the point of view of his position as a *litterateur* and searcher after truth.

INDIAN PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the deferred annuity holders was held at the City Terminus Hotel, on Feb. 3, for the purpose of considering a bill to authorise the company to establish and maintain sinking funds for the benefit of the deferred annuity holders and the annuitants of class "A," and for other purposes. Lieut.-Gen. R. Strachey, C.S.I. said the annuitants had been invited to give their opinion, to enable the directors to judge whether a sufficient number of them were desirous of joining the sinking fund as would admit of its being established. The result of that inquiry was that replies were received from 2,025 of the deferred annuity holders, representing a capital of £3,294,000 out of about six and a-half millions. Something like 10 per cent. only of the 2,025 who replied stated that they did not wish to avail themselves of the sinking fund. There was, therefore, no difficulty in the way of the directors promoting the bill. He desired to say, most explicitly, that the nature of the bill was simply such as to enable any deferred annuitant who desired to join the sinking fund to do so. It was purely optional, and those who did not desire to join it were perfectly at liberty to remain in precisely their present status. There could, therefore, be hardly any objection to the bill on the part of the deferred annuitants. It was mentioned in the letter that was originally sent out that the necessary contribution to the sinking fund would not exceed 11s. 6d. per cent. A more precise calculation had since been made, and the board had satisfied themselves that 11s. 3d. would be sufficient. One of the most important effects of the creation of the sinking fund would be, always supposing that the bill was passed, that it would enable trustees to invest in this particular stock, and no doubt every one of them would be aware of the importance of that power being given to trustees in relation to the selling value of any stock. It would be apparent to them all that as the termination of the annuity approached the value of it would gradually become less. To those annuitants who joined the annuity fund the value of their holding would, on the contrary, remain, approximately at all events, undisturbed, and at the end of 1953 they would get their capital back again, or it would be available for any one to whom they might be pleased to leave it. The secretary (Mr. A. P. Dunstan) then read the more important clauses of the bill. Mr. Maurice Powell suggested that the bill should be so amended as to put the deferred annuitant holders with the sinking fund, and the "A" annuitants with the sinking fund, on the same footing, so that at some future time the two classes might be amalgamated. The chairman said that the board had considered the matter, and had come to the conclusion that it was not expedient, as the interests of the "A" annuitants and the deferred annuitants were not absolutely identical. If, as the bill was proceeded with, it appeared possible to make a change of the sort suggested he would not shut his eyes to it, but he could not pledge the board to any action in that direction. Mr. Maurice Powell said he should be bound to oppose the bill, or he should be prevented from presenting a petition to get the excessively minute, but proper, amendment, to which he had referred, made. A resolution approving the bill was then agreed to. A meeting of the annuitants of class "A" was afterwards held. Lieut-Gen. R. Strachey, who again presided, said that, in reply to their inquiries respecting the feeling of the "A" annuitants as to the establishment of a sinking fund, the board had received 809 assents, representing £54,000 of annuity, equal to about £1,100,000 of capital. On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Wilkinson, the meeting unanimously sancti ned the bill submitted to the meeting.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

"LA FRANCE MILITAIRE," according to custom, in its issues of December 31st and January 1st and 2nd, gives an excellent resume of the principal military reforms carried out in the French Army during the year 1891, and also a forecast of those decided upon in contemplation in the course of 1892. Our clever contemporary commences by paying a well-merited and judiciously-couched compliment to M. de Freycinet for the good work he has achieved during the four years in which he has held the portfolio of War Minister of the Republic, and here we are glad to place on record how fully we are in agreement with our confrere, in saying that M. de Freycinet has proved himself one of the most able military administrators given to France since the days of St. Cyr. In giving this eloge to the Minister "La France Militaire" well observes how vain and futile would have been the efforts towards reform of the most able administrator, if he had not been supported by the self-sacrifice and patriotism of the French nation, which has given its treasure and its manhood in the most generous manner whenever called upon in duty to do so. Beyond all questions M. de Freycinet has proved himself, in a period of great crisis, "the right man in the right place" but it would be an unpardonable omission were not the name of M. Carnot to be entwined in the laurels won by the War Minister. The President has gained "golden opinions from all sorts of men," and shows himself to be a worthy descendant of Carnot, "the organiser of Victory."

In our service the majority of the lads we enlist, says the "Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette" (nominally at eighteen, but in reality at seventeen, and even sixteen) have had no previous physical training, and have no aptitude for tuition in the use of the arme blanche they wear. Before we can make the British soldier expert in the employment of his side arm, be it sword or bayonet, it will be necessary to revive swordsmanship in the commissioned and non-commissioned ranks of our army, and in this regard the first step should be the abolition of the present obsolete official book of instruction, written originally in 1862, and the appointment of skilled swordsmen as fencing-masters in each cavalry regiment and infantry battalion. The present system, whereby a non-commissioned of the "rough-and-tumble" school is appointed to teach fencing and gymnastics, is eminently at fault, and fully accountable for the vile swordsmanship and awkwardness with the bayonet of our officers and their men. Our fencing instructors are, in fact, the first individuals who require instruction, and it would be indeed difficult to witness a more pitiable or humiliating sight in the eyes of a tireur than to see a body of English officers going through what is called the "sword exercise" before the reviewing general at his inspection, where the human body is constrained into contortions enough even to puzzle a skilled acrobat!

If Lord Brassey's views are correct, viz.—that we can recruit the ranks of naval officers from the mercantile marine—the logical conclusion is that we are training up our naval officers on wrong ideas, and that the first step should be the abolition of the Royal Naval College. If the chief officer of a mail steamer can, by dint of twenty-eight days' drill, become an efficient sub-lieutenant of the R.N.R., and granting that he is then competent to perform the duties of a naval officer, it follows that there is no need of the expensive training of the latter, and hence the right course would seem to be not to level the Naval Reserve officer up, but to level the professional naval man down. Again we are constantly told that the increasing complexity of our warships demands more than ever the services of the specialist, and yet we are asked at the same time to diminish the number of such specialists and entrust the delicate and complicated mechanism of a warship to men who are, no doubt, good enough at their own business, but who are in no sense specialists in the use of naval appliances. And we fail to see how we can substitute the Naval Reserve officer for the professional naval officer. At the same time we grant readily enough that those officers of the R.N.R. who have put in twelve months' sea time form an invaluable reserve. But we deprecate any attempt to attach a fictitious value to the force.

The cruiser-corvette "H," just launched at Kiel, is one of the most interesting types in the German Navy. The first vessels of the class were the "Irene" and the "Prinzess Wilhelm." These, however, have protection chiefly for their engines, while the cruiser "H" has a protective deck, and she has also been built for a higher speed. Her length is 393ft. 9in., her displacement 6,052 tons, her engines of 12,000 indicated horse-power (compared to 8,000 in the "Irene" and "Prinzess Wilhelm), and she has a coal endurance of from 8,000 to 10,000 miles. She is constructed upon the triple screw system, like the French "Dupuy de Lome," the middle screw projecting aft beyond the pair, but speed is not the sole object of this arrangement. When it is needed to steam only at 10 or 12 knots, the side screws will not be employed, and the machinery of the middle screw only will be in action, while, for evolutionary purposes, a speed of 18 knots may be attained with the twin screws alone. Only in war-time, and for the highest speeds, is it proposed to employ the three screws together. This special system is said also to present some advantages from the point of view of protection of the screws themselves. The armament of the new cruiser will consist of 22 guns of 15 cm. (5·9), the "Prinzess Wilhelm" having only 14 like guns, and there will be smaller quick-firing and machine-guns, as well as a torpedo launching apparatus, which will enable a torpedo to be ejected at the bows about 13 feet below water. It would seem from the plans for the year 1892-3, that other cruiser-corvettes of the dimensions of the "H" are not in contemplation, for the "J" and "K" are to be of smaller size.

It is the intention of the German Admiralty to keep in commission during the year 1892-3, according to the plan laid down, 83 battleships, cruisers, and torpedo-boats. The cruiser squadron will consist of the "Leipzig" and the "Alexandrine," and it is thought, the new cruiser-corvettes "Arkona" and Marie. The evolutionary squadron will be formed of the battleships "Friedrich Karl," "Kronprinz," "Deutschland," and "Friedrich der Grosse," with the addition of a cruiser-corvette probably the "Irene" and the despatch vessel "Pfeil. The manœuvring squadron will have the battleships of the "Sachsen" class—the 'Oldenburg" the new despatch vessel "Meteor," and two chartered steamships. The two squadrons last named will form together the manœuvring fleet, with the addition of a third despatch vessel the "Wacht" and at the close of the summer operations the battleships of the manœuvring squadron will be commissioned with the reserve ships through the winter. The torpedo flotilla will have two divisional and twelve other torpedo-boats, with the despatch vessel "Blitz," and two divisional boats will form the nucleus of the reserve flotilla. The flotilla of coast-defence ships of the "Wespe" class will not be formed at present. Owing to the augmented personnel, an increase in the number of training ships in commission becomes necessary. Under trial will be the new protected cruiser "Beowulf," three other cruisers, the new despatch vessel "G," and eight of the latest Schichau torpedo-boats.

Lieutenant Percy Thompson, of the United States navy, has contributed to "Scribner" an interesting account of the admirable system under which American vessels of war are told off every year to cruise about the coasts, and as the Act of Congress which established this practice sixty-five years ago expresses it, "afford such aid to distressed navigators as their circumstances may require." In the latter part of November each year the commanding officers of certain revenue cutters receive from the Secretary of the Treasury what are termed "winter cruising orders," issued by the President, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Chief of the Revenue Marine Division. They direct the commander to make preparations to cruise for the relief of distressed vessels; to take on board such provisions, fuel, and water as can be conveniently stowed and in case the marine under-writers desire to place clothing, provisions, or other supplies on board for shipwrecked crews, to take charge of them agreeably to their instructions. Thus prepared the cutter is ordered to cruise over her designated district from December 1st to March 31st, "keeping generally as close to the land as the safety of the vessel will permit, exercising due diligence and discretion in the search for distressed vessels." Under the head of "Some Typical Rescues," Mr. S. A. Wood in the same magazine publishes some striking examples of the splendid feats of these cruisers in the service of humanity.

In his biography of Lord Palmerston, just published, the Marquis of Lorne has a story as to the great statesman's love of correct spelling, which will bear repeating in a Service journal. It is said that an attache of a foreign embassy, in copying a document subsequently submitted to Palmerston, spelt "battalions" "a la Francaise—"bataillons"—whereupon Pam noted: "Tell A—to tell his amanuensis to place his battalions on the English, and not on the French, footing." The joke is a good one as it stands, but there are plenty of colonels in this country who would now be uncommonly glad if they could hit upon a statesman capable of putting "their" battalions on a French, and not on an English, footing, however it might please them to spell the word.

The Vienna military organ, the "Reichswehr," reports that during this year there will be double corps military manœuvres in south west Hungary and eastern Galicia. The 4th Army Corps (Buda Pesth) will manœuvre against the 13th Army Corps (Agram) in the country near Fuenfkirchen, and the 10th Przemysl against the 11th Lemberg near Stry. To each of these four army corps will be attached one of the Landwehr or Honved troop division, so that all the operations taking place before the Emperor during this year will be with corps each comprising three strong divisions. It is further reported that this year cavalry manœuvres on a large scale will be carried out in eastern Galicia.

NOTICES.

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Worth its Weight in Gold
ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH

COOLING! INVIGORATING! APPETISING

Sims Reeves says:—*This preparation is a great boon, simple, refreshing and efficacious. Prevents and cures Indigestion. A natural Tonic and most pleasant drink."*

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A positive relief and cure for

Rheumatism	Fever
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Indigestion	Loss of Appetite
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Full directions on each bottle.

Taken as an aperient two tea-spoonfuls in a tumbler of water (tepid) will be found mild, effective, and agreeable, and lasting without force or strain unlike the effect of a dose of Pills.

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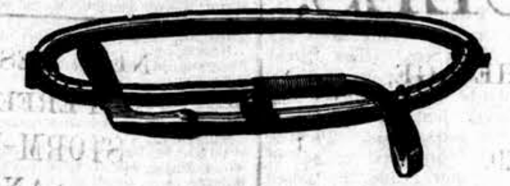
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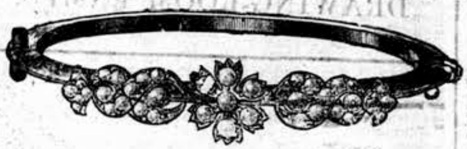
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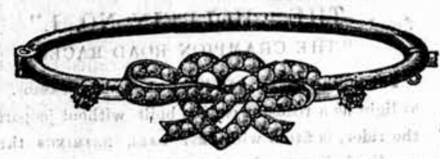
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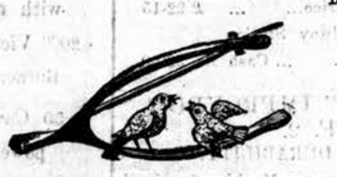
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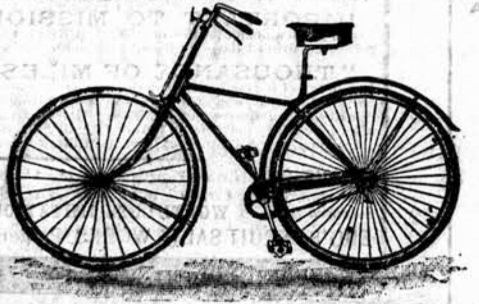

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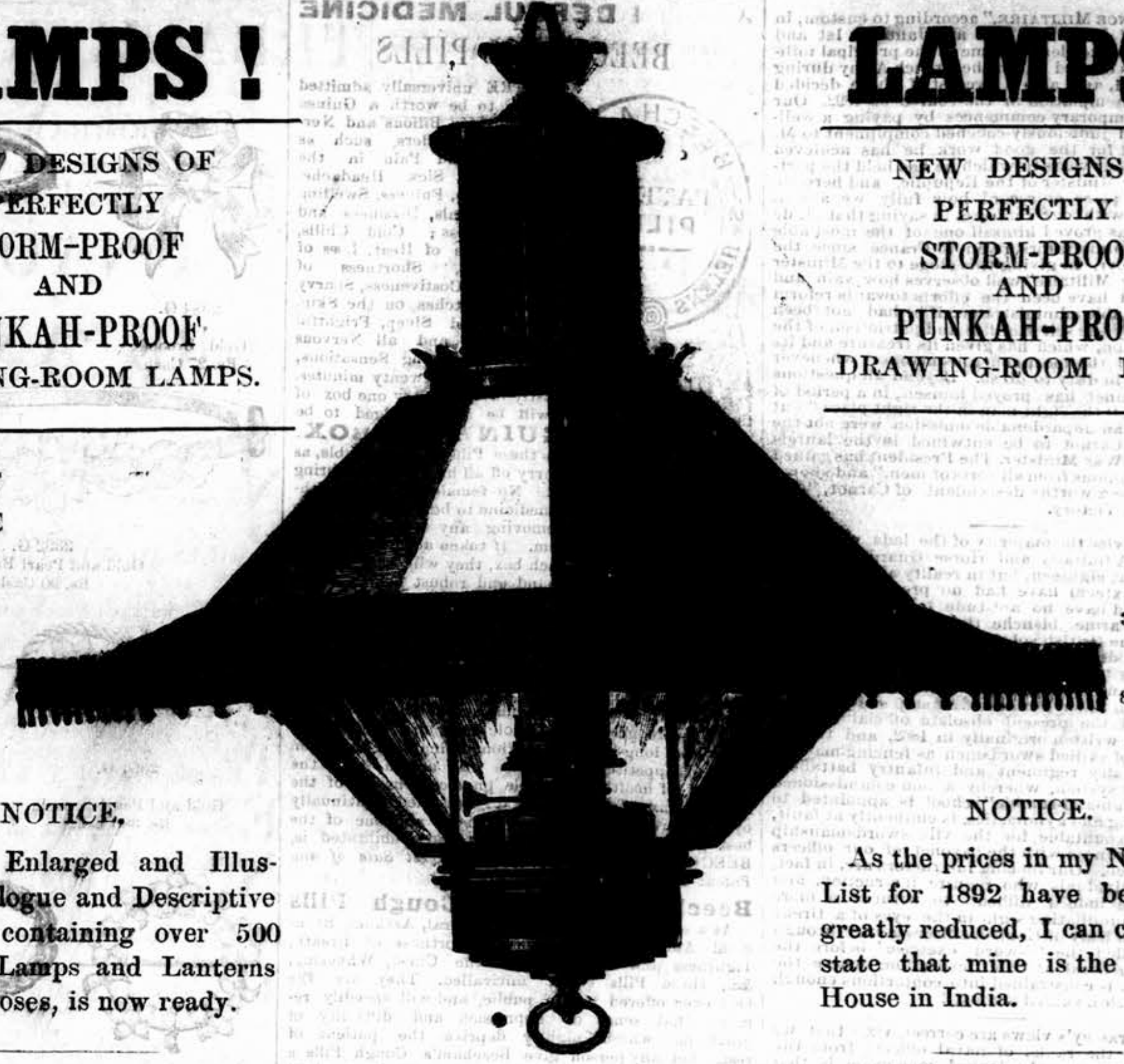

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